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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
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VOL. XX NO. 117– BOMBAY, MONDAY, MAY 16, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Whole City Involved In Communal Feud

STREAM OF CASUALTIES AT HOSPITALS

Police Forced To Open Fire At Several Places

CITIZENS' PEACE COMMITTEE MEETS TO-DAY

Police Chief Bans Use Of "Offensive Weapons"

The trouble which began in Bombay on Saturday afternoon with a trivial quarrel between a Hindu shopkeeper and some Mussalman beggars has developed into a communal war of the first magnitude, even exceeding in its intensity, its malignity and its tragic features the dark days of 1929, when for two weeks Bombay was deluged with a bath of blood

By 10 p.m. last night the casualties had totalled over 300 and about 20 of these were cases in which death was immediate or followed soon after admission to hospital.

AT THE HOSPITALS

Throughout the day cases poured into the hospitals, where the casualty wards were the scene of an activity that is rarely witnessed.

The scene in each case was a terrible one. Blood-stained ambulances, clothes drenched in gore lay about as they were left when patients were first brought in. Surgeons, their assistants and menials were too busy with the task of attending to injuries to attend to aught else.

The nature of the cases varied. But the stream was continuous. Victims, unconscious and silent, some groaning, others shrieking in their agony—some crying for water, others calling for their relatives. So it went on from morning till midnight without cessation, with scarcely a moment's relief for the staff.

APPALLING INJURIES

In the majority of cases the injuries were stab wounds. A few were bullet wounds inflicted by police firing. Others were head wounds caused by clubbing.

In many intances, the wounds were numerous and appalling in their malignity and brutality. Cruel stabs in the back and abdomen and then again, stabs on the heads or limbs. In some instances, victims died in the ambulance. In others within a few minutes of reaching the hospitals.

In the majority of cases the patients were the victims of stray attacks—but not as on the previous days always in the by-lanes. The assailants had become daring and reckless and unsuspecting persons were stabbed or beaten in the broad thoroughfares sometimes in view of the police or military.

The large majority of victims were Hindus.

REPEATED POLICE FIRING

Half-a-dozen times the police opened fire—at the Round Temple, Null Bazaar, at Cheera Bazaar, at Two Tanks, at Mandvi and Bhoiwada.

At Two Tanks a daring Muslim crowd attacked the police.

LOOTING AND ARSON

Looting and arson were new features of the trouble yesterday.

Looting began in the morning at Mandvi, where Mussalman roughs raided Hindu shops. Mahomedan shops were also looted later—at Mumbadevi Street and Null Bazaar.

Two buildings at Koliwada, Mandvi, and a huge three storied building at Kazi Syed Street were set on fire.

MOSQUES AND TEMPLE ATTACKED

Another ugly feature of the day's events was the attacks on sacred buildings. A mosque in Pydhoni was attacked. The shops of another at Katha Bazaar were fired.

The Durga of the Pir at Madhav Bagh was razed to the ground and its care-takers mercilessly thrashed.

A Mandir at Nagdevi is reported to have been attacked.

ALL OVER THE CITY

As the day and night wore on reports came from all quarters of fresh disturbance and with the exception of the Fort Area no single part of the City seemed to be immune.

Cases of actual rioting by large crowds were not numerous, though in some instances ugly situations of this kind arose. Police firing, however, in most cases promptly dispersed the crowds.

BRITISH TROOPS OUT

At mid-day a force of 200 men of the Irish Fusiliers was requisitioned. They were posted at Pydhoni and sent out at intervals in lorries to patrol the affected areas. But they were of small avail in preventing the stray assaults that are the difficult feature of the whole trouble.

COMMISSIONER'S LATHI ORDER

In the evening the Police Commissioner issued an order prohibiting the carrying of lathis, and knives etc., and the collecting of stones. Despite this, gangs of Pathans and Goondas were to be observed going about with lathis and sticks in their hands.

Riot Details

Rioting, arson and incendiarism marked the second day of communal fighting in Bombay on Sunday. It will long be remembered as a "Black Day" in the history of the city. The streets were deserted, and it was absolutely unsafe for anyone to venture out. After the fighting ceased early on

(Continued on Page 5)

SUNDAY'S TOLL.

20 Dead: 326 Injured

J. J. HOSPITAL	80
G. T. HOSPITAL	68
CONGRESS FREE HOSPITAL	82
FREE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL	39
FREE CRESCENT HOSPITAL	57
	326
20 DEAD	20
	346

BOMBAY CITIZENS' PEACE COMMITTEE

To Meet To-day

Mr. M. C. Chagla, Secretary, Bombay Citizens' Peace Committee, announces that there will be an urgent meeting of the Committee at the Corporation Hall to-day (Monday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) to disouss ways and means to establish peace in the city, in view of the latest disturbances.

HARTAL AT GADARWARA

Police Raid Congress Office

(From A Correspondent)

GADARWARA, May 14.

A Congress worker of this place was arrested yesterday at Narsinghpur. Police also raided the Congress Office and made a thorough search, but nothing objectionable was found.

Hartal is being observed in the town.

23 ARRESTS AT SHOLAPUR

"Martial Law Day" Sequel

CITY OBSERVES HARTAL

(From Our Correspondent)

SHOLAPUR, May 13.

The "Martial Law Day" was observed here to-day.

At about 7-30 a.m. a prominent Youth Leaguer of Poona and the 16th "Dictator" of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, was arrested with two other volunteers, the one from Ahmednagar and the other from Borsi, opposite the Mechonice Theatre.

This afternoon all the three were placed before Rao Saheb Kale, special Magistrate, Sholapur, to stand their trial under section 22 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1932.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF RESTRAINT ORDER

It is alleged against them that they took out a Prabhat Pheri in violation of the restraint order issued by the District Magistrate. All of them stated that they did not take out any Prabhat Pheri as alleged by the prosecution. The two volunteers also stated that they both sang national songs and performed tri-colour flag salutation ceremony where they were arrested. They also added that the Poona Youth League accused was not a party to the function.

The case was postponed after recording evidence of two witnesses on behalf of the prosecution.

17 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

At about 9 a.m. seventeen other volunteers, who had come here from various districts of the Presidency, were arrested near the Jain Boarding House, while they were going in a procession with National Flags in their hands.

FOR DISTRIBUTING BULLETINS

Two were arrested, near the Kumbhar-Ves, for distributing Congress Bulletins.

One more was arrested late in the evening at the west-end of the Goldfinch Peth.

HARTAL

Many shops in the commercial localities remained closed on account of the Hartal.

CARRYING "OFFENSIVE WEAPONS" PROHIBITED

Police Chief's Order For Bombay

The following order has been issued by the Commissioner of Police on Sunday evening:

WHEREAS, I Sir Patrick Kelly, Commissioner of Police, Bombay consider it necessary for the preservation of the public peace and public safety to exercise the powers conferred on me under clauses (a) and (b) of Sub-section (2) of Section 23 of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902, in the manner and for the time here-in-after describe."

"Now, therefore, I hereby prohibit under Section 23 (2) (a) and (b) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902, any person not being a person in the service or employment of the Crown from carrying swords, spears, knives, bludgeons, guns, lathis, sticks or other offensive weapons in any public place in the City of Bombay or from carrying, collecting, preparing stones or other missiles or instruments or means of casting or impelling missiles in the City of Bombay for a period of one month from the date of this order."

Exhibition At Rajahmundry

Mr. B. Shiv Rao of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition, Rajahmundry, writes:—

The enthusiastic co-operation of Swadeshi dealers from all parts of India, in regard to the Swadeshi Exhibition which will be opened on the 15th May at Conjeeveram has encouraged the people of Rajahmundry to make arrangements for a similar exhibition in their town at the time of Pushkaram, a festival which will attract a huge concourse of pilgrims.

The preliminaries for the exhibition have already been settled. A Working Committee has been appointed with Mr. N Subba Rao Pantulu, as chairman of the Committee to be responsible for the conduct of the exhibition. There will be several sections, for cottage industries, for khaddar, for Swadeshi manufactures of goods of every description, for entertainments, etc. The exhibition will be opened on 1st July, and will last for a month.

Full particulars regarding the exhibition may be had on application to the Secretaries, Buy Indian League, Rajahmundry.

Dr. Shafaat Ahmad's Apologia To "Times"

Sapru Sounds Warning To English Opinion

"DO NOT ALIENATE ANY MORE MAJORITY ANYWHERE," HE SAYS.

ALLAHABAD, May 15.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has received the following cable from a friend in England:

"Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan in a letter in to-day's "Times" says that Muslim delegates to the Round Table Conference agree with other delegations on Federal and principal Central responsibility; but he declares that the Moderates have never denied that the working out of the details of the Federal Scheme will require several years' effort.

Dr. Shafaat Ahmad adds that the requisite Parliamentary legislation should be divided into two parts, viz., part one dealing with Central responsibility through Federation to be brought into force when details of the scheme are complete, while part two, providing for provincial autonomy, should be brought into operation forthwith.

"You should cable a letter to the "Times" repudiating the suggestion for several years' delay of the Federal scheme and insisting on a single bill including both Federal and Provincial scheme with moderate delay in bringing into operation Federal provisions."

DR. SAPRU'S REPLY.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has replied as follows:—

Immediately send the following to "The Times" and other papers on my behalf:—

"Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan is wholly wrong in alleging that the Moderates have never denied that the working of the details of the Federal Scheme requires several years. Excepting one gentleman, all Moderate members of the Consultative Committee have denied this most emphatically; and even that gentleman wants simultaneous responsibility at the Centre in British India. Consequently, I strongly protest against this statement. In my personal discussions with responsible statesmen in England and India, I have always maintained that it is absurd to hold that the working out of the details of the Federal Scheme will require several years' effort.

A SINGLE BILL URGED.

And I have invariably urged that there should be a single Bill dealing with Provinces and the Centre and that if to enable administrative and constitutional readjustments to come about, there must needs be some distance of time between the functioning of the Constitution at the Centre and the provinces it should not exceed a few months.

"It would be disasterous to manoeuvre for position by paying lip-homage to the principle of responsibility at the Centre on an All-India Federal basis, and postponing, or shelving, its operation by dilatory or obstructive methods. British opinion must wake up to the reality of the Indian situation, and must not deceive itself into a sense of security by holding that the establishment of Provincial Autonomy will be treated by Moderate opinion generally as evidence of British good faith or earnestness.

DO NOT ALIENATE MAJORITY.

Provincial autonomy by itself will never appeal to advanced opinion. It will alienate the Moderate opinion, and complicate the situation far more than is realised. By all means give every reasonable protection to the Minorities and Depressed Classes, but do not alienate any more the Majority anywhere; for, without the co-operation of the latter it will be practically impossible for the administration to be run merely with the support of Minorities or representatives of special interests. The British mind must be disabused of this notion, and must face the constitutional issue fairly squarely and boldly.—A. P.

GREENLAND AIRWAY

COPENHAGEN, (By Mail).

The negotiations between the Trans-American Airline Corporation and Pan-American Airways on the one hand and the Danish Government on the other about a concession for an air service between America and Europe via Greenland have been concluded. The Government has given the companies permission to examine meteorological conditions in Greenland. If their investigations lead to a satisfactory result they will be allowed two years of trial flights and if these succeed the Danish Government is willing to grant the concession for the establishment of the airline.

STOP PRESS

JAPAN'S PREMIER DEAD.

LONDON, May 15.

Tokio.—Premier Inukai is dead.—Reuter.

BOMB OUTRAGES

LONDON, May 15.

Tokio.—Four bomb outrages were committed this evening by persons wearing naval and military uniforms eighteen of whom later surrendered and claimed to be officers on active list. Only one person was injured.

Bombs were thrown at headquarters of the Seiyukai Party, Metropolitan Police residence of Lord Privy Seal and the Bank of Japan.—Reuter.

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WANTED—High Class HINDU MIDWIFERY. Passed RESIDENTIAL NURSE. Apply in writing with full particulars, salary required, etc., to SUMITRABAI'S MATERNITY HOME, Vile Parle. Personal interviews strictly forbidden.
A R7222

WANTED—FIVE APPRENTICES to qualify themselves for Auditors' Diploma (P.A.'s) under Auditors' Certificate Rules that came into force on 1st April, 1932. Graduates preferred. Premium moderate. Efficient training. Apply at once to avoid disappointment—BAHRI, NIGAM & CO., Accountants and Auditors, 128, The Mall, CAWNPORE.
A R7213

WANTED—THE ANGELS' INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., invites applications for positions of District and City Agents throughout Bombay Presidency. Generous commission and bonus terms. Apply the BRANCH SERETARY Hashi Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
A 4899A

REQUIRED—A SUPERINTENDENT OF GARDENS, specially conversant with land-scape gardening, Botany, flowers and the laying out of gardens. Salary—between 300/- and 1,000/- according to qualifications. Previous applications received not satisfactory. Apply immediately with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Raj Rishi Dev, Alwar.
A 4816

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL DISTRICT and PROVINCIAL ORGANISER and CANVASSERS for our INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE TABLES. Easy and efficient Schemes of Insurance, within everybodys reach. Liberal and lucrative commission and pay granted. The Directorate and Management are well-equipped and experienced. For particulars apply to:—THE SOCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD., 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
A R 7181

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing English, Gujarati and typewriting for charitable work in Bombay. Apply to Box No. 1537 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R7205

WANTED—A qualified CHEMIST, one who has worked in Pharmaceutical Laboratory will only be preferred. Apply stating experience and remuneration required to Box No. 1539, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 4921

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Clerks, Ticket Collectors, Canvassers and Agriculturist experts for Railway and other department. Apply with four annas stamp to Box No. 1542 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R7215

WANTED—Muslim, Parsee or Gujarati GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE of good high character. Apply PRIVATE SECRETARY, Mangrol, Kathiawar, with testimonials, pay according to qualifications.
A 4926

Situations Wanted

WANTED—A POST by a licenciate Doctor of ten years' experience. Apply to Box No. 1535, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 7192

Educational

SETH KHIMJI DAYAL SMARAK FUND. Scholarships are to be awarded from the above Fund for HIGHER Commercial, Industrial and Agricultural Studies. Applications should reach the Hon. Secretary, 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, before the 5th June, 1932. Lohanas will have first preference.
E 4905

WANTED—STUDENTS, intending to be high-salaried ACCOUNTANTS in various services. Take a few months' training by Post from us and secure a better future. Small monthly fees. Success at London Chamber of Commerce or any Examination Guaranteed. Apply for free Prospectus, No. 172-B with new Calendar to the REGISTRAR, THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020, Calcutta.
E

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET from 1st June on Khar, 14th Road, "RUBAIX" House, Ground Floor. 3 big airy rooms with verandah, kitchen and two bath-rooms. Very comfortable and up-to-date, garden all round. For rent enquire on top floor or write Box No. 150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C

TO LET well ventilated, and newly painted, Three Rooms BLOCKS, for Rs. 20, monthly rent, size 16'x16' Drawing Room and 14'x14' kitchen and bed. Also double room tenaments at Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 monthly. Apply VALLABH BAUG, Ghatkopar.
C R7201

AT REDUCE RENT for Hindu Vegetarians, Top Floor with a large terrace of Kennedy House, near Kennedy Bridge. Apply P. NARSILAL, within. Tel. No. 41679.
C R7203

Matrimonial.

WANTED—A BRAHMAN MATCH for a well-educated healthy girl accomplished in all respects, daughter of a Punjabi millionaire Brahman of high esteem. The boy should be well settled in life or belonging to a Raja's or Rais's family, age 23 to 27, healthy, vegetarian, teetotaler, better if also non-smoker. Write full particulars to Box No. 1540, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R7212

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WANTED—SECONDHAND 8-10 H.P. Oil Engine and 14 inch Planing Machine in good working order. Apply P. O. Box 416, Bombay.
M R7219.

Partner Wanted.

WANTED—PARTNER with about Rs. 300/- only. Most profitable business. Can earn profit about equal amount monthly. Apply at once with cash, Room No. 22, ORIENT HOTEL, 3rd floor, opp: Crawford Market, Bombay.
N R7221

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A R7217

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NOTICE.

AS USUAL the MATRICULATION SUPPLEMENT, containing names and numbers of successful candidates will be published on the 31st instant at 1 anna per copy.

Agents are requested to book their orders immediately.

10 per cent unsold copies are accepted.

25 per cent commission is allowed on sale proceeds.

SORAB P. KAPADIA,
Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England).

THE DIRECTORS REGRET that they are unable to declare an Interim Dividend for the six months ended 31st January, 1932, owing to the unremunerative prices of the oil products during recent months and the accentuated competition of oil imported into India.
Bombay, 12th May, 1932.
By Order,
S. S. PANTHAKI,
Local Secretary.
4916

ISMAIL COLLEGE, ANDHERI.
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HONOURS:— English, History and Economics, (Arabic and Persian.

College fees per term are:—Tuition fee Rs. 75, Gymkhana Rs. 5, Magazine and Examination fees Rs. 2 and Library Caution money Rs. 5 for other classes and Rs. 10 for Science classes. Students will have to pay their fees on the admission day.

Accommodation to the Hostel and the College classes is limited. The College prospectus and the admission form can be obtained gratis from the College Office. The admission form duly filled in with the Caution money must reach the Principal "on or before the 13th June, 1932."

There is no printed application form for Hostel admission. It must reach the Superintendent of the College Hostel on or before the 13th June, with a sum of Rs. 5 as an advance, which will be refunded if accommodation cannot be provided.

M. B. REHMAN.
Principal.
Ismail College, Andheri.
11th May, 1932.
4927

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

The Company's Board of Directors have appointed Mr. M. W. BRAYSHAY, M.Sc., as AGENT of the Company in India in succession to Sir Ernest Jackson, Kt., C.I.E., proceeding on leave prior to retirement with effect from the 16th May, 1932.
4928

THE ALL INDIA (BUY INDIAN) SWADESHI EXHIBITION, GUNTUR, S. INDIA
Commencing from 22-5-32 to 15-6-32
Admission free to visitors.
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BOMBAY.

SALE OF A PRESS AND GINNING FACTORY AT NARDANA IN KHANDESH ZILLA. West KHANDESH AND VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT MAUZE VARUD TALUKA, KHANDESH.

Sale at the Sale Rooms of the Auctioneers at 123, Medows Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 19th May, 1932, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., under instructions from Mr. K. H. McCormack, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 905 of 1929 (The Indian Cotton Co. Ltd. v/s Fatmabai widow of Sharafali Mahomedali and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Judge's Order dated 25th September, 1931.

LOT NO. 1 (NARANDA TALUKA)

All those nine pieces or parcels of partly agricultural and partly built upon land together with Factories buildings, tenements, dwelling houses and godowns thereon situated at Nardana in Taluka Sind, Kheda District, West Khandesh in Zilla Khandesh, Pot Tukdi Sind Khed in the registration Sub-District of Sind Kheda the detailed particulars of which lands are:—

Serial No.	Survey No.	Entry No.	Area A.G.
1	99	152	6- 2
2	100	153	5-36
3	101(A)	154	1-38
	101(B)		1-15
4	101	154	3-13
5	102	156	3-34
6	103	157	3-28
7	104	158	5-31
8	105	159	2- 1
9	200	294	0-38

Together with all fixed machinery for ginning and Pressing Plants, Boilers, Engines, Pumps, Donkeys, Lathes, and other structures of permanent nature built for standing on the aforesaid pieces and parcels of land.

Lot No. II. Property at Mauze Varud Taluka Sind Khed, Zilla Khandesh.

FIRSTLY:

Name of land	S. No.	Acre.	Guntha.
(1) Manache Dhing	85	15	32
(2) Ghindha Patiwala	351	10	0
(3) Teliwada	314/2	5	17

SECONDLY:

Land, situate at Mouze Varud, Taluka Sind, Khed District, West Khandesh.

Name of land	S. No.	Acre	Guntha
(1) Deparatvala	36	5	29
(2) Onkare	42	7	19
(3) Satvales	49	5	37
(4) Chinda Bahikamawales	44	8	37
(5) Lilavwala	252	7	15
(6) Gandhalyvala	349	25	26

THIRDLY:

Land, situate at Mauze. Ajande Taluka. Sirpur District. West Khandesh in the registration Sub-District of Dhulia Khandesh part of S. No. 1 on the West side acre 8-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Solicitors, 121 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 18th May, 1932, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in Messrs. Naraudas Rajaram & Co.'s Godown No. E 35, Sewree Cotton Depot:—

On account of the concerned:—
2 Bales African Cotton AR Quality.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF JACOBEAN AND QUEEN ANNE, specially made valuable complete bungalow furniture, gramophone, boy grand piano by W. Schonlein, leather and silk upholstered full size Chesterfield suites, old China and brassware, (Singer Machine, wall clock, E. ceiling fans, best platedware, cutlery, etc.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Jer Villa, opp. Admiral's House, 22, Wodehouse Road, near Hotel Majestic, Fort. Property on view and catalogues are ready. Auctioneers MISTRY & CO.

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N. Y. K. LINE
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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	1 May	17 May
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	16 May
Haruna ,,	10500	.....	30 May
*Calcutta Maru	5339	18 May	1 June
Iyo ,,	5962	30 May	13 June
Katori ,,	10000	.....	14 June
Kashima Maru	10000	.....	@28 June
*Tottori Maru	5173	17 June	30 June

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	11 May	28 May
Suwa Maru	11000	26 May	13 June

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
Chichibu Maru	22000	1 June	7 June
Tatsuta Maru	22000	15 June	21 June

Subject to alteration without notice.
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FORTNIGHTLY SERVCIES.
Between
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3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
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TRADE AND FINANCE

FURTHER RISE IN GOVT. SECURITIES

Improvement In Silver Prices

LARGE GOLD EXPORTS CONTINUE

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, May 13.

MONEY.

Money rates were quieter this week with call funds quoted between 3 and 3½ per cent. To-day, however, the rate firmed to 4½ per cent. owing to payment for Treasury bill tender which appear to be the main source of investment of Surplus funds. The sales of such bills during the week amounted to Rs. 381.75 lacs against maturities of about Rs. 227.25 lacs. Export of gold also occupies a small share. The trade demand shows a small increase of 32 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 4 p.c. Two months 3-3/4 p.c. Three months 3½ p.c. and six months 3½ p.c.

The Bank of England reduced its discount rate from 3 per cent. to the low level of 2½ per cent., a rate which existed prior to the crisis in Great Britain. This reduction had a healthy reaction on the security market in London which in turn reflected favourably on Indian securities.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 6th May 1932 shows a decrease of Rs. 243.71 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 3,31,57,000 as compared with Rs. 11.77 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 11.92, a decrease of 3.32 per cent. under last week. Loans and Cash credits have increased by Rs. 159.47 lacs and by Rs. 26.02 lacs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are down by 75.86 lacs. Government deposits are less by Rs. 114.04 lacs to Rs. 7.06 crores due probably to the beginning of the month's requirements, while Other deposits have risen by Rs. 81.56 lacs to Rs. 60.99 crores. Government have again borrowed Rs. 1 crore for Way and Means Advances making the total of such borrowings Rs. 2½ crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

The gilt-edged market was very firm following a rise in India sterling stocks in London, where there was an all-round gain of about one or two pounds. 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper rose from Rs. 62-4 to Rs. 68-10 and other issues allso showed proportionate rise. Investment demand in both long and short-term bonds continues and a fair amount of business is reported to have been transacted. 5 per cent. 1945-55 loan steadied to Rs. 100 and 1933 to Rs. 100-5. 1935 and 1939-44 loans are quoted at Rs. 97-12 and Rs. 94-4. 6 per cent. 1932 bonds kept steady at Rs. 100-11 and 1933-36 bonds at Rs. 100-6. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan improved to Rs. 104-12 and Treasury Bonds to Rs. 102-6. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan is quoted at Rs. 69-8 and 1934-37 loan at Rs. 92/8. 4½ per cent. 1955-60 Loan showed little change and closed at Rs. 79-12 and 1934 bonds at Rs. 97-15.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The Currency return of the 7th May 1932 shows a decline of Rs. 47.55 lacs in notes in circulation which now amount to Rs. 167.33 crores. Silver coin has declined by Rs. 99.62 lacs to Rs. 99.84 crores, while silver bullion has risen by Rs. 37.99 lacs to Rs. 10.07 crores. Gold bullion shows an increase of Rs. 508.67 lacs to Rs. 10.61 crores owing to transfer of gold from the G. S. R. to P. C. R. in India. Securities in India are down by Rs. 497.59 lacs to Rs. 47.29 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 71.81 as against 68.94 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

The sterling exchange market was rather erratic this week. The market opened quiet and after a temporary steadiness in mid-week the rates eased to almost the opening level. Ready T.T. after gaining 1/16d. to 1s. 5-15/16d. closed at 1s. 5-7/8d. for sellers. The strength in mid-week was the result of comparatively larger cover provided by sale of gold for export. Merchandise exports however are very small, but the enquiry for remittances is also negligible. The following quotations obtained in the forward market:—May 1s. 5-7/8d.: June 1/5-27/32d and July/Dec. 1/5-13/16d.

The dollar sterling quotation kept steady in mid-week improving from dolls. 3.67-1/4 to dolls. 3.68-1/8 but eased and closed at dolls. 3.67-1/4. French francs moved between 93.50 and 92.87 The Belga remained unchanged at 26.10 and the Italian lira closed at 71.18.

In a press communique dated the 10th instant giving details of remittances to the Home Treasury during the week ending 7th May it is stated that £3.750.000 sterling have been transferred from the Home Treasury to the G. S. R. in London against corresponding transfer of gold from G. S. R. to P. C. R. in India. The increase of gold in P. C. R. has been set off by a corresponding cancellation of 'ad hocs' The transfer signifies that Government have ample resources in London to meet Home charges and in addition it serves to increase the metallic cover against notes in circulation in India and provides room for expansion as well as contraction of currency when necessary in future. Furthermore the interest bearing securities in the Gold Standard Reserve will be augmented to the same extent thus increasing revenues from this source.

GOLD.

The gold market remained steady throughout with prices almost stationary ready being quoted at about Rs. 28-1 per tola, the closing being Rs. 28-2. It is reported that a fair amount of business in ready has been done both in the local market and in outside centres. The total exports during the last week amounted to Rs. 35.67 lacs per s.s. "Britannia" and Rs. 76.09 lacs pe s.s. "Rawalpindi". This week's shipment is also expected to be large. Forward business however remains restricted. The daily offtake is still no better than 2000 to 3000 tolas, with stocks on hand at about 2½ lacs. In London the quotation for gold kept steady around 112.9d., the closing being 112s. 11d. The rate for sovereigns showed little change around Rs. 17-10 both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 28-2 and Rs. 28 for ready and 21st May settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 74,018 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The silver market was characterised by firm conditions with an advance of about Rs. 1-8 per 100 tolas in the price. The rise was occasioned by advices from Shanghai where the tael rose sharply from 1s. 7-3/4d. to 1s. 8-1/2d. with a corresponding rise in London from 16.9/16d. to 17-3/8d. for ready and from 16-11/16d. to 17-1/2 for forward per ounce standard. In the local market ready rose from Rs. 54-15 to Rs. 56-5 per 100 tolas. The local conditions however are still unchanged, the daily offtake being in the neighbourhood of 50 bars with stocks standing at about 9,700 bars. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 56-5 and Rs. 54-15 for ready, Rs. 56-7 and Rs. 55-2 for 24th May settlement and Rs. 56-10 and Rs. 55-5 for 23rd June settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £30,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 23,344 in coin. This week's shipment from London to India is expected to be £35,000.

SHARES.

The share market continued dull and inactive with a slight recession in prices all round. Cotton mill shares decline on easier raw cotton and absence of investment inquiry. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 628/12—628/2; Century Rs. 197/8—195; Central India Rs. 250—246/14; Crescent Rs. 50—46/4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 283/12—282/8; Indore Malwa Rs. 322/8—321/14; Kohinoor Rs. 115—112/8; New Great Rs. 115—113/2; Pearls Rs. 160—115; Simplex Rs. 18/12; and Swadeshi Rs. 196/4—186/4 x.d.

The miscellaneous section remained quiet and easy in sympathy. Tata Iron Ordys closed at Rs. 21-12 with Defds. at Rs. 245. Tata Hydros improved slightly to Rs. 122/8 and Tata Powers rose from Rs. 516/4 to Rs. 531/4. Andhra Valleys gained by Rs. 5 to Rs. 882/8. Alcocks shares showed no change at Rs. 94/xd. Bombay Burmahs receded from Rs. 305 to Rs. 302/8, while Bombay Trams steadied to Rs. 113/7. B. Steam shares are quoted at Rs. 199/6. Bundi Cement shares went into ex-dividend at Rs. 13/12 and Indian Cements remained unchanged at Rs. 182/8. Katni Ordys showed no alteration at Rs. 146/4 with Defds. showing a small loss of Rs. 5 to Rs. 520. Among railway shares Ahmed. Prantij declined slightly to Rs. 622/8 and Tapti Valleys to Rs. 578/12. Amritsar Patti on the other hand improved to Rs. 90.

Among bank shares Imperial Banks improved by Rs. 15 to Rs. 1022/8 (for fully paid) with Contributories quoted at Rs. 246/4. Bank of India shares kept steady at Rs. 85/12 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 14/13.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 13.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the early part of the week under review, offtake being on a moderate scale. Accordingly, Ready Prices improved by about 3 annas per cwt. and Forward Prices also improved by about 2 to 3 annas per cwt. The market however ruled quiet during the latter part of the week under review. It is reported that a small business of about 400 to 600 tons of Java White Sugar, May/June shipment was done on the basis of Rs. 4/14/6 to Rs. 5/0/3 per cwt. amongst the dealers. A fair amount of business was also transacted for the sugar arrived per S. S. Risaldar at about Rs. 4/13 to Rs. 5 per cwt. by the Importers and dealers. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

JAVA READY.

Sugar Rs. 14/13/6 and Rs. 14/10/6; April 5/1/6 and 4/13/6; May 5/1/6 and 4/14; June-July 5/2/6 and 4/15; Aug.-Sept. 5/3 and 5/-; Oct.-Dec. 5/3/6 and 5/1; Bri. Refined May 4/15 and 4/12; Beet May 4/14 and 4/12.

ARRIVALS.

S. S. Risaldar arrived during the week with a cargo of about 21,500 bags. S. S. Nirpura is expected to arrive before the end of May with about 30,000 bags.

STOCKS AND OFFTAKE.

Offtake is estimated at about 30,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,25,000 bags.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI.

Calcutta shows a gain of 2 to 3 annas in Spot due to satisfactory demand and the stocks being very low. Karachi shows a loss of about 2 annas in spot positions owing to heavy arrivals. Spot ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 10/10 and Rs. 14/2 respectively.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

As regards foreign markets, New York shows a gain of 3 to 5 points in forward positions, spot being unchanged. London Raws also show a gain of 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 d. per cwt. in forward positions. Java market is unchanged in spot and June positions, but there is a decline of 1/8 Fl. in July positions. It is reported that the V. J. P. in Java sold about 30,000 tons of White Sugar at 6 1/4 Rl. and about 5,000 tons of Brown at 6 Fl. to exporters.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/12/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5/2 /per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April Rs. 5/1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment May Rs. 5/1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 5/1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June-July Rs. 5/1/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Aug-Sept. Rs. 5/2/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 5/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
British Refined:—
Shipment May Rs. 4/14 per cwt. F. B. H.
Beet Sugar:
Shipment May Rs. 4/13 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Steadier.

532

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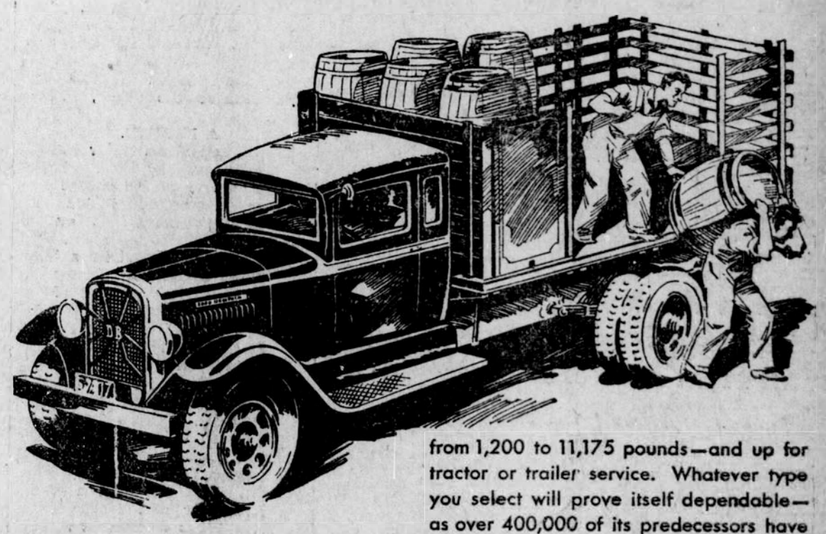

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BC-1.

CAREER OF BAJI RAO THE FIRST

WHY DID HE NOT ASSIST MOGHULS IN REPELLING NADIR SHAH'S INVASION?

(By JACOB B. ISRAEL.)

Out of the selections from the Peshwa's Daftar, now in course of publication, I have read a short while ago Vol. 15, Bajirao's advance upon Delhi 1737-38. The politics involved in it are unique but, what attracted my attention, the most, is Bajirao's attitude towards the invasion of India by that Attila of the East, Nadir Shah.

A LEGEND.

The legend about Nadir Shah as related once by Prof. Mirza Hairat, in one of his college lectures, is that once in Persia an astrologer predicted that on a particular night there would blow a storm proving fatal in a large part of the world. A poor woman hearing about this thought of a plan to test the truth of the Astrologer's prophesy. She lighted a small oil lamp and kept it burning in an open part of the high beacon of her house. She kept a watch and the night proved extremely calm. There was no breeze even to move a single blade of grass in the fields and the lamp remained burning the whole night. The woman cursed the Astrologer and declared him a liar. Years afterwards started Nadir Shah's destructive raids like a heavy storm and it was then found that this Shah was born during the night in which the storm was predicted by the Astrologer to occur.

This husman storm, extremely fatal to life and property, entered India and the attitude adopted by Bajirao towards it is the point in this volume that attracts most attention. The publisher in his preface to the volume says:—

"Bajirao had now all but achieved the supremacy over all India for the Marathas, but; two accidents intervened before the consummation could materialise. In the early months of 1739 Nadir Shah swooped down upon Delhi, while Bajirao remained wavering between two plans, co-opertion with the Emperor to rid India of this new night-mare or allowing Nadir Shah to complete his own work of dismembering the Empire."

Bajirao adopted the latter plan and what puzzles a reader is whether Bajirao's action achieved the object about the future of India for which the Maratha standard was raised or whether is brought about a failure.

RISE OF MARATHA POWER.

The avowed object of the rise of the Marathas was to rid India of Muslim rule. This object was never fully attained as Muslim rule continued to linger in India in vast areas, though isolated, even upto the overthrow of the Peshwa in 1818. Besides Nadirshah's raid unopposed resulted in India losing its vast, unique and invaluable treasures and also in losing untold Hindu life which would have been a great asset towards the establishment of Hindu rule from top to bottom in India.

On the other hand, had Bajirao made common cause with the Emperor, the power he then wielded was so great and there would have been such a great Hindu and Muslim confederacy at his back against the common enemy that Nadir Shah would not have beer able to advance on Delhi and he would have beaten a rapid march back to persia. No marauder has the courage to withstand organised opposition. Success against Nadirshah would have placed the whole of India, in spite of a puppet Emperor, under a complete Hindu rule to which the Emperor as well as his weakened Muslim Nobles would have tamely submitted.

HAD HE PLANNED OTHERWISE.

The Empire would have got welded together in one mass from North to South and West to East somewhat like what India is at present. A strong opposition to and beating back of Nadirshah would have proved a check afterwards against Ahmedshah Abdali's invasion and perhaps the Panipat which gave a crushing blow to the Maratha power, from which it never recovered, would have been unknown in history.

After the return of Nadirshah what Bajirao got at Delhi was an empty shell of an Emperor and hollow territories with powerful Muslim Nawabs and rulers at different places in India contention with whom and the foreign powers then taking hold of India proved a task too much for Bajirao's successors and their Confederates with plundering hordes to carry to a successful issue viz., the establishment of a Hindu Empire as planned by the great Shivaji who had not a single successor like him following the Roman Government policy to conquer and organise before stepping further". It looks a wonder how an astute and great politician like Bajirao preferred an easy gain of an empty exhausted shell of Delhi and its nominal Emperor to the glory of beating back a fierce marauder and saving the lives and property of millions of his own Indian people for the protection of whom Shivaji raised his arms against the then mighty Muslim rulers of India.

I have no heart to call this a great man's error. Many great men like Caesar, Alexander and Napolean have erred and caused untold misery to humanity and this tragedy is one of such great men's will to which was destined the fate of humanity in India by the will of Providence. That is the only consolation we can now derive.

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CULTIVATE INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK

Sir,—The criticism which appeared in your issue of Thursday, of my recent address to the Rotarians on the subject of "The League and its Achievements" is so evidently based upon misrepresentation that some explanation is thought necessary. Perhaps the summary which you received has misled you.

May I first be permitted to point out the anomaly most noticeable in your Thursday issue? on the front page is recounted the story of Japan's capitulation before the force of world public opinion, while in another column we read that "Japan has snapped her fingers at the League," which has admittedly been the focussing point of world opinion on the whole issue. The extraordinary Session of the Assembly, held on March 3rd of this year, provided the finest possible opportunity for the Powers, Great and Small, to criticise Japan, which the latter did in no uncertain terms and expressed that "odium" which has been responsible for her recent action.

Elsewhere we read that I have called the economic boycott the "most effective weapon in the armament of the League." Having the original before me, I should like to reply by citing the following:—

"The Covenant also provides for an economic Boycott, but powerful as this weapon is known to be there is another more effective one in the League's armoury—public opinion of the world."

A further criticism occurs when your report refers to the League's rescue of Austria which "was now safe and becoming prosperous once more." This remark, taken as it is completely out of its context, refers to the condition in 1922. The original goes on to state that "Austria, though still like other states, faced with economic depression is free from the danger of imminent starvation and dissolution." It is hardly necessary to remark that such uninformed criticism is beneficial to neither of the parties concerned.

We read in your paper "the doings of the League are notoriously known to India." The public, it is only fair to say, is not attracted by reports of the routine, often dull, difficult and involved work, which nevertheless represents the major part of the League's progress. The result is that the Press tend to give sensational prominence to the failures of the League and to minimise, or ignore, the solid constructive work for which it primarily exists. Unfortunately, experience has so far shown that the Indian public, including some of our highly qualified Indian journalists, are "notoriously" ignorant of what the League has done. One glance into our book-shelves would convince the most ardent opponent of the Leagues usefulness. Ignorant criticism is the first enemy to progress. Indiscriminate praise is the second. The base from which both can be combated is a knowledge of the facts. The League welcomes, and progresses through, criticism. It is alive to praise. But both, to be acceptable and useful, must be informed and enlightened. It is hoped that the Bureau in Bombay will be the means by which that public opinion can be created in India.

Finally, may I reassert my belief that when Nationalism has run its course in India, she will find herself a negligible quantity unless the foundations have already been laid by the creation of an international mind? The Internationalism for which the League stands is a clear recognition of the national independence of all the races of mankind. Far from being destructive of national patriotism, the International co-opeation typified by Geneva ennobles it and endows it with higher moral values. The Nationalist statesman is bound, willy-nilly, to be an internationalist, for the welfare of his country cannot be dissociated from the welfare of the whole world. On the strength of her international mind alone, therefore, can the India of the future slip into her place in the Commonwealth of Nations:—Yours, etc.

A. C. CHATTERJEE

WHERE DID THEY LEARN IT?

To the Editor "The Chronicle:"

Sir,—What happened at Kamptee where the Depressed Classes "Congress" was held is now a public property. After reading the account of the deplorable incident, according to the newspaper reports, one comes to the conclusion, that all that happened was a prearranged plan of Dr. Ambedkar's supporters. The very existance of lathies, knives, and soda-water bottles which were used freely against those who belonged to the opposition, shows that the Ambedkar group were well prepared with the men and materials of goondaism.

This, and the other similar incidents which have happened within last two years show that the Ambedkar party have made up their minds to shuffle the voice of others who do not see eye to eye with them on the question of separate electorates, by adopting bullying tactics.

If Dr. Ambedkar thinks in his mind to thrust the dose of separate electorates down unwilling throats of the members of his community by sheer force he is totally wrong. The majority of the Depressed Classes know that separate electorates mens the perpetuality of the stigma of untouchability and is very detrimental in the interest of the community and country. Is the pernicious doctrine of brute force, which the learned doctor's followers practice the outcome of the recent friendship formed in England at the Round Table Conference with the advocates of the doctrine of brute force.—Yours, etc.

M. S. RAJADAYAX.

DADAR, May 12.

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TREASURE HOUSE OF WISDOM

(SELECTED BY:—PARASTAN-DEH.)

But what if I fail of myy purpose here?
It is but to keep the nerves at strain,
And baffled, get up to begin again.
—BROWNING.

* * * * *

Love is the sage's stone,
It takes gold from the clod,
It turns naught into aught
Transforms me into God.
—ANGELUS-SILESIUS.

* * * * *

"Rock of ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee."

* * * * *

A man must know himself if he is to know Truth. He must not shrink from any revelations which will expose his error; on the contrary, he must welcome such revelations as aids to that self knowledge wihch is the handmaid of self conquest.—JAMES ALLEN. (From Passion to Peace. P. 32/33.)

* * *

God and the Doctor we alike adore,
But only when in danger, not before;
The danger o'er, both are alike requited,
God is forgotten, and the Doctor slighted.
—OWEN.

* * * *

Work is Worship.
—CARLYLE.

* * * *

Let knowledge grow from more to more
But more of reverence in us dwell.
—TENNYSON.

* * * *

Work and Worship.
—RUSKIN.

* * * *

The proportion of genius (in general) to the vulgar, is like one to a million; but genius without tyranny, without pretension, that judges the weak with equity, the superior with humanity and equals with justice, is like one in ten millions.—LAVATER.

CRICKET SEASON IN ENGLAND

A Year Of Experiments

Need For Drastic Economy Throws Many Outstanding Players Out Of The Game

PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTIES

(BY "WRONG 'UN".)

Cricket is again with us and the season in England, for more than one reason, promises to be a very memorable one. It will go down in the history of the game as a season of bold experiments.

To start with there is the question of the late start and consequently the late drawing of stumps, which the Advisory Committee have permitted provided that the play on each day shall not exceed the stipulated six hours. It will be remembered that the experiment of the late start had previously been tried in 1919 and failed.

WHY COUNTIES DO NOT FAVOUR PROPOSAL.

It will not, therefore, be suprising to see that so few counties will be making the experiment. The prospect of witnessing the game from 1-30 to 7-30 unhampered except by a possible tea-interval—and, of course, the rain—may induce greater crowds in the industrial centres. In this connection it is interesting to note that Yorkshire with their headquarters at Headingley, Leeds in the centre of an industrial country do not favour the proposal at all. Derbyshire and Northants, however, have definitely decided to start their "home" matches between 1 and 1-30.

Somerset have an interesting scheme to reduce the charge of admission after the tea-interval. This may prove to be just the added incentive, the need for which has lately been made evident.

ECONOMY, THE WATCH-WORD.

Then there are the startling forced retirements of many outstanding players most of whom are, by no means, past their prime. This has been made necessary by the financial set-back most of the counties suffered from last year. In County Cricket, as everywhere else, economy is going to be the watch-word.

THE AUSTRALIAN TOUR.

In view of the tour to Australia this fall the doings of many young players will be eagerly watched. It is too early to speculate but the one salient fact that emerges out of the haze of uncertainties is that the touring side must needs be a young one.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Turning to the County Championship proper many of the old familiar faces will be missing. Yorkshire, last year's Champions, have felt the need to do away with the services of two such stalwarts as Oldroyd and Emott Robinson. F. E. Greenwood, last year's captain, will not play and A. B. Sellars leads the eleven. Bowes, who had such a phenomenal success last year, will not be regularly found as he is engaged on the ground staff at Lord's. Mitchell, who was on the injured list for the greater part of last season, resumes his place and will considerably add to the batting strength. A. C. Rhodes and Smailes are the two new-comers. The former graduates from the Second Eleven where he rendered good service with his medium-pace deliveries. Smailes is right-hand medium-fast but bats left.

BATTING A FORMIDABLE PROPOSITION.

With Sutcliffe, Holmes, Leyland and Mitchell as the mainstay Yorkshire's batting must remain a formidable proposition. Their bowling, however, does not appear to be as strong as last year. Much will depend upon Verity but Yorkshire's chances for retaining the Championship do not appear to be of the brightest.

PASSING OF MACDONALD AND DICK TYLDESLEY.

Lancashire is another team which is bound to suffer in attack through the absence of MacDonald and Richard Tyldesley. The great Australian has, it seems, passed out of first-class cricket for ever, and Dick Tyldesley has bowled his last "wrong un" at Old Trafford The bowling will be even weaker on hard grounds that at first sight appears owing to the total absence of spin though Hodgson's break-back will redeem the failing to a certain extent.

ANOTHER PARKIN.

Parkin, son of the redoubtable Cecil is expected to make headway. Iddon, Ernest Tyldesley, Watson and Paynter form the nucleus of a batting which is sound rather than impressive, but in the absence of a really good match-winning attack Lancashire will need to concentrate on batting and fielding.

THE CHANCES OF NOTTS.

Notts, who were so unlucky last year to lose the services of three of their best men at a very critical period in the Championship must be strongly fancied for the honours this year. Barratt, Payton and Gunn, who is now 53, are going out but George Gunn (Jun.), Harris and Keeton are three promising youngsters. Two other youngsters to be tried out are S. D. Rhodes and Hardstaff who showed such a distinct ability last year. Larwood, Voce and Sam Staples will lead an attack which is probably second to none in England to-day.

SURREY'S FORMIDABLE BATTING.

Surrey will be without Ducat and Peach—an economy measure. Another important change is the transfer of captain's duties which caused such a sensation in the cricket world. D. R. Jardine will now lead the side and it is to be seen how his conservatism compares with the brilliant audacity of his predecessor. It is good to know that Percy Fender is still willing to assist the county whenever required. Maurice Allom is to be the vice-captain and should add to the strength of an already formidable batting.

BOWLING—SURREY'S WEAKNESS.

Bowling has always been the side's most pronounced weakness. A new discovery in the department is a young six-footer Newnham who relies mainly on spin. Newnham performed the hat-trick in a recent Surrey scratch and D. R. Jardine was one of his victims. As he also knocked a fifty in the same match he is decidedly an all-rounder of promise. F. R. Brown whose sensational bowling in last year's Inter-Varsity Match earned him a place against the New Zealanders will prove a great help. His only defect, at present, seems to be that he spins the ball too much.

Of the amateurs E. M. Wellings and A. T. Ratcliffe who scored 201 against Oxford in last year's 'Varsity at Lord's—are available.

THE FALL OF MIDDLESEX.

The fall of Middlesex in recent years is as surprising as it is deplorable. The side at its full strength is probably the equal of any in the country. Certainly second to none in their wealth of amateur talent. It is very unfortunate that so few of the great band of G. O. Allen, H. J. Enthoven, G. T. S. Stevens, I. A. R. Peebles, R. W. V. Robins, J. L. Guise, G. C. Newman, A. R. Tanner, can make a regular appearance. Nigel Haig, at 44, has been pressed upon to lead the side again. "Patsy" Hendren, as for many past seasons, will be the mainstay of batting. Another interesting feature is that Ian Peebles is to make a regular appearance. It is hoped that Peebles will not be overworked as he was last year, which accounts for his ineffectiveness in the later part of the season. Hulme, the Arsenal footballer, and Sims have made an improvement. The "home" match against Sussex has been set aside for Hearne's second benefit.

KENT WITHOUT A FAST BOWLER

Kent will be without a fast bowler this season, Wright not having been re-engaged. The services of Hubble and Peach have also been dispensed with. C. S. Marriott will be available only late in the season. "Tich" Freeman will have to go through a lot of work as Ashdown the second successful bowler of last year could only collect 41 to "Tich's" 293. Kent did not lose a single match last year when C. S. Marriott was available at the other end, but the attack must be considered an uncertain quantity.

B. H. Valentine will lead the side in Chapman's absence, which with Woolley, Ashdown, Ames and Hardinge as the backbone must be considered more than ordinarily strong in batting.

A. M. Crawley is to turn out more frequently than he could last year.

Kent's problem this year will be to get the other men out for a respectable total.

SUSSEX—A TEAM WITH A FUTURE.

Sussex are fortunate to have Dulleepsingh to lead their side in all matches. The brothers Langridge (John and James) and Parks (J. H. and H. W.) are still as good as ever. Tate, Bowley, Cook and Cornford are by no means in the veteran stage. Their one weakness is in being without a good slow bowler to take the place of Cox who retired a couple of seasons ago. R. S. G. Scott from Oxford is to be given a trial.

Sussex are a side of possibilities and should maintain the advance they made last year.

DERBY'S PLIGHT.

Derbyshire have decided to do without Slater and Hutchinson. The "Nursery" has failed to bring out any youngsters of exceptional promise and the prospects for the coming season are by no means bright.

WORCESTER TO PLAY LAST YEAR'S TEAM.

Worcester's side will be pretty much the same as last year. Nicoll, it is feared, may remain on the sick-list for the greater part of the season but good things are said about Martin, a young all-rounder. Fred Rood will again bear the brunt of the attack but the batting is without any steadiness in it.

NEW CAPTAIN FOR NORTHANTS

Northants, I suppose, know their own business, but the decision not to re-invest Vallance Jupp with the reins following some differences with the Committee, must be considered a very unfortunate one. W. C. Brown, who made his first appearance for the County in 1928 is to lead the side. They will have to rely for attack on their old men—Jupp, Mathews and Thomas. The decision to drop out Liddell, Nunley and Wright only adds to the difficulties. It is also very uncertain whether Claude Woolley will retain his place in the side.

The search for young blood has been vain. As holders of the "wooden spoon" for the last two years Northants will have to make a determined effort if they want to remain in First Class Cricket.

WARWICKSHIRE'S CRYING NEED.

R. E. S. Wyatt will again lead Warwickshire. G. D. Kemp-Welch is to turn out regularly and Rev. J. H. Parsons will assist in all the "home" matches Croom, Kilner and Paine are still available and D. C. Foster is bound to improve.

The crying need of the side is a fast bowler to take the place of Howell.

HAMPSHIRE'S BOWLING PROBLEM

Hampshire are another side which will not show many changes. Kennedy and Boyes still remain the mainstay of the attack. Hermann, the fast bowler who showed such promise in his first season, is returning to the side. He was disappointing last year but it is whispered that he has regained his old form.

With Mead, Arnold, Brown Harfield and Bailey to fall back upon the batting should not be found wanting.

ESSEX RELYING ON YOUTH.

Essex are relying on youth. H. Morris will again captain. L. G. Crawley, the Amateur Golf Champion and Walker Cup player, and T. N. Pearce are to make frequenter appearances. They will add to the strength of a none too formidable batting side. A. G. Daer, Nichols, Eastman, H. T. O. and Peter Smith, and O'Connor will provide a varied attack.

J. C. WHITE RETIRES.

J. C. White is retiring from the captaincy of Somerset after five years. It is hoped that he will be available for many of the "home" matches. R. A. Ingle is the new captain.

GLAMORGAN FIGHTS FOR EXISTENCE.

The struggle for existence has never been so strenuous as with Glamorgan who have had to dispense with the services of Ryan, Bell, Bates and young Hills. Batting has always been the side's bugbear. Last year not one player could average 25 for an innings. In these circumstances Glamorgan are unwise to let Bell and Bates, the two men they had so largely relied on for the past seasons, go. Ryan's dismissal is another unfortunate thing. With Mercer he has been the mainstay of the attack in past seasons and his medium-left in-swingers will leave much that is wanting in the attack on a wet day. M. J. Turnbull again leads the side.

LEICESTER'S WEAK BATTING.

Leicester this year are without Sidwell and Riley. Sidwell's place behind the wickets will be filled by Corrall of the Second Eleven. Another promising youngster to graduate from the Second Eleven is Marlow, a fast left-handed bowler. T. W Dawson will not be as regular as he has been in recent years but A. G. Hazlerigg, the Cambridge captain is to turn out more regularly. Geary, Buary and Astill form a varied attack but the batting leaves much to be desired.

INDIANS DISMISS GLAMORGAN—253

Jehangir Khan's 4 For 48

Glamorgan's 1st innings concluded soon after the tea interval for 253 runs. Brierley joined Duckfield but it was a shortlived partnership, Duckfield retiring clean bowled by Nazir Ali at 29 and Jehangir Khan dismissing Erierley for single. Clay replaced Duckfield and with W. Jones stonewalling at the opposite end gave a bright exhibition of batting which brought him 52 runs before he was bowled by Jehangir Khan. Mercer and Glover who brought up the tail were accounted for by the same bowler for 16 runs and 0 respectively. W. Jones carried his bat with a meagre 3.

The Indians opened their first venture through Naomal and Wazir Ali but the partnership was a brief one, Naomal being leg before to Glover and Wazir Ali being caught by Every off Mercer when each had scored single. Palia and Naidu occupied the crease and remained unbeaten till the stumps were drawn for the day with ten and nine runs respectively to their account.

CLAY'S 50 IN 40 MINUTES

In the match against Indians Clay, driving powerfully, hit up half century in 40 minutes. He sent the ball to the boundary four times in one over.

Chapman played a sterling innings and with Ames added 71 in 50 minutes for the fourth wicket. Ames made 36, Freeman's analysis was 20.4-6-37-7.

Dupleepsinghji, playing a chanceless innings, made his 74 in ten minutes over two hours.

Mitchell's figures were 26-6-43-7.

Paynter hit to leg and drove most powerfully and included in his score were fixe sixes and 17 fours. He hit up his last 50 in half an hour and was three and a half hours at the wicket. His 152 out of 209 was made in an innings blemishless except for a chance at 93. Paynter was out by being stumped.—Reuter's Special.

Scores:—

GLAMORGAN: 1st Innings.

Turnbull, c Navle, b Amarsingh	10
Dyson, b Nazir Ali	52
Lavis, c and b Amarsingh	0
Howard, c Colah, b Nazir Ali	41
Every, c Nazir Ali, b Naomal	38
Duckfield, b Nazir Ali	29
Brierley, b Jehangir Khan	1
Clay, b Jehangir Khan	52
W. Jones (not out)	3
Mercer, b Jehangir Khan	16
Glover, b Jehangir Khan	0
Extras	11
Total	253

Bowling:—Amarsingh 2 for 70, Nazir Ali 3 for 60, Jehangir Khan 4 for 48 and Naomal 1 for 36.

INDIA: 1st Innings.

Naomal, l.b.w. b Glover	
Wazir Ali, c Every, b Mercer	
Palia, batting	11
C. K. Naidu, batting	9
Extras	6
Total (for 2 wkts.)	27

—Reuter.

County Cricket Closing Scores

LONDON, May 14.

The following are the closing scores in first class cricket matches which commenced to-day:—

Somerset vs. Hampshire (At Taunton).—Hampshire 135 (White 4 for 49) Somerset 74 for 4.

Notts vs. Surrey (At Nottingham).—Surrey 108 (Voce 4 for 39, Sam Staples 5 for 31) Notts 180 for 6.

Derbyshire vs. Warwickshire (At Derby).—Derby 108 (Wyatt 4 for 21, Paine 4 for 61), Warwick 111 (Mitchell 7 for 48), Derby in the second innings 17 for 0.

Gloucestershire vs. Kent (At Bristol Frys Ground).—Kent 167 (Chapman 76, Goddard 4 for 62, Parker 4 for 34), Gloucester 94 (Freeman 7 for 37) Kent in the second innings: 17 for nil.

Yorkshire vs. Lancashire (At Bradford):—Lancashire 263 (Paynter 152, Verity 8 for 107).

Leicestershire vs. Northamptonshire (At Leicester):—Leicester 375 for 6 (Berry 77, Bradshaw 54 Armstrong 119 not out).

Middlesex vs. Sussex (at Lords).—(J. W. Hearne's second benefit match) Middlesex 128 (Wensley 5 for 39), Sussex 184 for 9 Duleep 74).

Essex vs. Worcestershire (at Leyton):—Worcester 206 (Gibbons 79, Root 69 not out, Eastman 4 for 70). Essex 117 for 4.—Reuter.

Hunt For Congress Bulletins

A Busy Day For Agra Police

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA, May 13.

This morning at 5 police raided several houses in the city in search of proscribed literature specially copies of provincial Congress Bulletin. Four houses which were connected with Mr Mahendra, who was the publicity officer of the Congress in the last movement were searched. His residence in Kaseratbazar, his own house at Manpara, firm of Saihitya Ratna Bhandar, and the office of the Sainik news paper which has been kept closed for the last four months since the paper has siezed publication. Some old notices from the Sainik Office and a book named "Aniti ki Rah Par" written by Mahatma Gandhi were seized from Mr. Mahendra's house.

Inspite of these four searches, three other houses were searched. Nothing incriminating was found at two places. At the third place, the police seized a report of the 32nd session of the Indian National Congress and a song written on a scrap of paper.

GUNTUR SWADESHI EXHIBITION

The Secretary, Exhibition Committee of the 'Buy Indian League, Guntur, writes:—

It is already announced in news papers through out India that All-India Swadeshi Exhibition will be held at Guntur from 22-5-32 to 15-6-32, that is, for three weeks This is the most opportune moment when Swadeshi manufacturers can introduce their articles to the people of Andhradesa as Guntur is situated centrally in Andhradesa. The stalls are nearing completion and will be ready for occupation by the 20th instant.

Arrangements are being made to fix a radio set. As there is no entrance fee for visitors, the number of visitors will be great. As there is a rush for stalls, the manufacturers are requested to reserve their stalls, by telegram, to avoid disappointment.

(Continued from Column 7.)

statement before this court as referred above he was by a sudden change of scene, transferred into a dangerous and desperate person.

IN FETTERS

The fact of his being a dangerous and desperate person was sub-judice but defacto judgment was announced by the police who had communicated to the Jail authorities and he was consequently kept in fetters. He entirely dissociated himself from his so-called confession recorded under Section 164 Cr. P. C.

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE."

He was His Master's Voice, a tune to order by the police. He did not know of any revolutionary Party of the name of Hindustani Socialist Republican Army ..... He never knew Banwari Lal accused and had never told him to shoot the Governor and had never asked him for any revolver. He had never known any Opendra Nath or of any Bomb throwing at Khurja.

From Witness Box To District Jail!

SENSATIONAL ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE IN MEERUT STUDENTS' CASE

Daryeo Singh Retracts His "Confession" And Appeal For Protection Of Court

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, May 13.

At the resumption of the court yesterday in the Meerut Students' Case Om Perkash Rastogi a prosecution witness was examined. He stated that he had lived in the Special School Boarding House where Dharam Vir and Banwari Lal (accused) also resided.

Witness deposed about a quarrel he had with Mister as the latter said that they would destroy the Zemindars. Amar Singh, Om Perkash Garg and a boy used to visit Banwari Lal in the hostel.

EXPELLED FROM SCHOOL

Cross-examined the witness stated that he had appeared for the High School Examination of the Delhi University. He stated that he was expelled from the Government High School Bulandshahar as he had a quarrel with a schoolmaster.

Further cross-examined he stated that he had never heard Dharamvir, Mister, Amar Singh, Banwari Lal, Or Om Perkash Garg talking on revolutionary matters.

DARYEO SINGH'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Daryeo Singh, who it will be remembered, was at first a prosecution witness and who on his refusal to give evidence unless he was transferred to the judicial lock up was charged along with other accused, filed his statement on 11th May before Thakur Mahendra Pal Singh trying the Meerut Students' Case.

During the course of his statement he said that he had always been a loyal subject of His Majesty, the King, had for several years served in the Army and was wounded in action on the Frontier. After leaving the service in the Army he was employed in Bharat Pur Raj.

He only knew Makkhan Lal personally among his accused; he also knew Messrs. Pratap Chander Bansal and Om Perkash Garg as well but only from a distance. The latter used to work in the Congress. ..... He did not know any person of the name of Bhawani Sahai Bhawani Singh, "aliasses" Sharmajee, Bhai Sahib or Ram Pershad, nor did he know of any Yashpal or any other revolutionary. He was arrested on the 6th of January 1932 at Meerut under Section 109 Cr. P. C. Soon after his arrest he was subjected to police examination about his whereabouts his associates, relatives and friends. He, among other names of the persons whom he knew he gave out to the police the name of Makkhan Lal and also mentioned to them the fact that he had heard from Makhan Lal about Bimal Pershad. He states that that was the beginning of his troubles.

"UNBEARABLE HARDSHIPS"

Since that time he said he was subjected to "untold and unbearable hardships, mortifications and humiliations at the hands of the Police" and he was later on definitely told that the Case Under Section 380 I. P. C. at Delhi, and the release from Section 109 Cr. P. C. and safe from future prosecution was only possible if he stated as he was required to by the Police. He had to agree and the so-called confession under Section 164 Cr. P. C. was the result though till the last moment he was never told that his statement was going to be recorded. He was under Police custody at Meerut from the 6th January 1932 to the 6th of February 1932 barring the two days he was sent to jail.

The 30th of March 1932 was the first time after 6th January 1932 when he felt that he was under different surroundings and the grip of the police was not as stiff as it used to be. On the 30th March 1932 he was placed in the witness box as a Prosecution witness to depose against the persons who were his co-accused. The first thing he mentioned to the Magistrate was that he wanted protection of the court and liberation from the police and after that was secured, he would make his statement in the case.

REMOVED TO JAIL

He was removed from the witness box and sent to the District Jail and the next day he found that he was not a prosecution witness but an accused in the case. On 30th March 1932 a few minutes after making his

(Continued, in Column 5.)

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GOD, CREATION AND MAN

ANALYSIS OF SWEDENBORG'S PHILOSOPHY

(BY A. E. PENN).

Born at Stockholm in 1688, Emanuel Swedenborg was the second son of Dr. Jesper Swedberg, a Lutheran minister who was appointed Bishop of Skara in 1702, his wife and children being ennobled seventeen years later under the name of Swedenborg.

Swedenborg was educated principally at the University of Upsala, where he qualified for the degree of Ph.D. in 1709. Between then and 1747, he was occupied in studying music, studying and composing poetry ("for recreation," he said), learning useful arts, studying mathematics and astronomy, writing many scientific, philosophical, and other works—travelling the while in Europe, and serving as an assessor of the Board of Mines.

ANTICIPATING MODERN SCIENCE.

Contained in Swedenborg's scientific works, are many anticipations of modern science—anticipations by 120, 130, and 140 years and more. And his "contributions in the field of geology are of such significance and value that they alone," it has been said, "would have been sufficient to have secured him a respected scientific name." Also, the nebular hypothesis, usually ascribed to Kant and Laplace, was really first propounded by him. And, as an inventor, he prepared plans for the construction of a submersible warship, a magazine air-gun to discharge 60 or 70 shots in succession without reloading, and a flying machine, thus anticipating at least three notable modern inventions—the submarine, machine gun and aeroplane.

HIS "MISSION."

In 1747, Swedenborg resigned his position as assessor of the Board of Mines in order that he might be more at liberty to devote himself to the mission to which he had been called some time in April, 1745, by the Lord Himself (he said), which was "to explain to men the spiritual sense of the Scripture"—the world of spirits, heaven, and hell being also "opened" to him the same night, so that he "became thoroughly convinced of their reality," and "recognised there many acquaintances of every condition of life."

Between 1747 and 1771, Swedenborg was engaged in writing his voluminous theological works, explaining the spiritual sense of Genesis, Exodus, and the Apocalypse (and, in the result, of 'all' the plenarily inspired books of the Bible—thus establishing their supernatural, divine origin) revealing the wonders of heaven and hell and the intermediate state, setting forth the doctrines of the New Jerusalem, etc.

Swedenborg died in London, on the 29th March, 1772—the date foretold by him some time before, to his landlady and the maid-servant who waited on him, and in a letter, to Wesley.

OUT OF DIVINE LOVE.

As to the nature of God and how the universe was created, Swedenborg tells us that love and wisdom in God make One in Him, and are not love and wisdom in an abstract sense, but are in Him as actual (divine) substance and form; and the universe and all it contains in general and particular were not created out of nothing, as is commonly held, but out of the divine love by means of the divine wisdom. For proceeding from His love and wisdom is the spiritual Sun, from which (as an efficient cause) the natural sun came into existence; and the rest of the universe was created by means of these two suns and the atmospheres (three, each) that originate from them, all matter being the result of compression to inertness of the atmospheres of the natural sun in their progression downward, (it is significant that, while radiation from the sun is regarded by scientists as the chief source of atmospheric electricity, all matter consists, in the last analysis, according to the latest scientific views, of electrons and protons, that is, of various combinations of these ultimate particles of negative and positive electricity (respectively), to say nothing of "cosmic rays" that have since been discovered, followed closely, now, by the discovery of "neutrons," streams of which might, it is considered, account for those rays of a neutron being a proton and an electron very closely bound together), and all living things being matter charged with, and moulded by life inflowing from the spiritual world, which exists from the spiritual Sun and its atmospheres,—hell, in the case of all noxious things.

WILL AND UNDERSTANDING.

And man having been made in the image of God after his likeness (Genesis I. 26), has will and understanding, the former the receptacle of divine love—the "likeness" of God, and the latter the receptacle of divine wisdom—the "image" of God. And love and wisdom in God being actual substance and form, they are to love and wisdom in man as a man is to his reflection in a mirror. Man's will and understanding have their origin and existence, therefore, from the love and wisdom of God; and will and understanding constituting man's mind, man's mind is the soul of his spirit which lives after death and which is a man in a perfect form. Thus man, whether good or evil, having, through his will and understanding, conjunction with God, is immortal.

But man, having will and understanding, has freedom and rationality (respectively); and, having freedom, he is able to think, will, speak, or do the things he understands, whether true or false, good or evil, freely. And evil coming into existence with the abuse of these two faculties—faculties that raise him above the level of the animals and 'make him man,' hell,—often personified, in Scripture, as the Devil, Satan, etc.—also came into existence, and is the abode of the evil, just as heaven is the abode of the good.

MASULA BANK MONEY SEIZED

Suspected To Be Used For Congress Purposes

MASULIPATAM, May 14.

The police seized, under orders of the local Government, from the Bharat Lakshmi Bank, Masulipatam, a sum of Rs. 1,216, on suspicion that the money was intended to be used for purposes of the East Kistna Congress Committee which has been declared unlawful. The order stated that action was taken under sub-section 1, section 7, Unlawful Association Ordinance.—A.P.

SAVITRI DEVI'S TRIAL

C. I. D. Officer's "Story Of Revolver Duel"

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

The case against Mrs. Jaffarali alias Savitri Devi was resumed today in the Naini Jail.

Dr. Kishorichand, formerly attached to the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, identified Yashpal who witness said, was related to him and was a resident of Kangra District.

Mr. D Pilditch, Superintendent C.I.D., deposed that on the morning of 23rd January last, he proceeded to 26 Hewett Road with a police party. The door was opened by Mrs. Jaffarali. Witness then repeated the story of the revolver duel and the arrest of Yashpal who was a proclaimed absconder and wanted in the Delhi and Punjab Conspiracy Cases. He added that a quantity of literature, pictures, photos and papers were found in the house.

Mr. Pilditch identified photos and pictures of wellknown revolutionaries and communists.

Cross-examined, Mr. Pilditch said that in all Yashpal fired three shots.—A. P.

DAVIS CUP

Great Britain Beats Rumania

LONDON, May 14.

At Torquay in the Davis Cup Great Britain beat Rumania by three matches to nil.—Reuter's Special.

PLAN TO BLOW UP ZEEBRUGGE SPIKED BY BELGIAN KING

War Secret Revealed In House Hearing By U. S. Engineer

King Albert of the Belgans, fearing for the lives of thousands of his subjects about Zeebrugge, stood in the way of the British scheme to blow up the German naval base there during the War, it was revealed in evidence given before the House Appropriations Committee.

John Hays Hammond, Jr., is seeking dollars 630,000 to reimburse him for expenditures made in perfecting numerous radio inventions for the United States Navy. In his testimony he said the British Admiralty approached him in Washington during the War and requested the use of his device for the control of war ships from a distance, with no one aboard. They sought by this, he said, "to enable them to send a number of cruisers to Zeebrugge harbour with 7,000 tons of high explosives in the hulls. When the ships reached the harbour, they were to be exploded. If it had not been for King Albert, who said the blast would devastate the whole area and probably kill thousands of Belgians, the scheme would probably have been carried out."

1,500 GUINEAS GOLF TOURNAMENT

H. Cotton Beat W. Twine

(Special Cable).

LONDON, May 14.

At Southport to-day in play-off in 1,500 guineas golf tournament over 36 holes, Henry Cotton beat W. Twine by 145 strokes to 146.

The following are the respective scores in sections of nine holes each:—

COTTON 34 37 37 37.

TWINE 37 36 36 35.

Consultative Committee Session Postponed.

SIMLA, May 15.

The following communique has been issued:—

His Excellency the Chairman after consulting the members has decided in accordance with their generally expressed desire to postpone the next sessions of the Consultative Committee until a date to be selected subsequently in further consultation with members when it is hoped to be able to arrange a continuous programme for the disposal of all items on the agenda list.—A.P.

Walker And Hearst Go Whoope-ing

"OKAY BEER" PROCESSION IN NEW YORK

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 14.

"Anti-Prohibition demonstrations were held to-day throughout the United States. Cheers and shouts of "Attaboy" and "whoopee" from crowded pavements of New York greeted the procession of thousands of exuberant "Wets" with 70 bands and Mayor Jimmy Walker, Randolph Hearst, Walter Chrysler, host of political leaders and social reformers. Hawkers did a roaring trade in miniature, beer tankards and signs with device "We want Beer" while the processionists sang a song with a refrain" Okay Beer."

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Measures To Check Spread Of Cholera.

During the week ending May there were 14 attacks and 3 deaths due to cholera against one attack and one death for the Presidency in the previous week. Nasik district reported one attack and one death against nil; Belgaum 1.1 against nil and Broach 12.1 against nil. Other districts including those in Sind continued to be free.

Necessary instructions to local authorities to take precautionary and preventive measures to check further spread of the disease have been issued by the Assistant Directors of Public Health concerned.

PLAGUE.

In the Presidency proper there were in all 48 attacks and 34 deaths from plague against 45.29 in the previous week. The returns by districts including Town Circles were as follows:—Belgaum 27 attacks and 17 deaths against 27.16; Dharwar 9.5 against 6.4; Kanara 1.2 against 3.2; Thana 3.3 against nil; Satara 2.3 against nil; Surat 11.3 against 0.1 and Bombay City 2.1 against 5.2.

Ratting operations continued to be carried on in Bombay City, Nasik, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Poona City, Sholapur, Barsi, Pandharpur, Mahableshwar, Belgaum, Nipani, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Bulsar, Karachi and Hyderabad towns.

Anti-plague inoculations were performed as under during the week:—

District.	No. of inoculations.
Ratnagiri	8
Belgaum	56
Dharwar	49
Kanara	65
Total	178

Total up to previous week 31,738

Total from 1st January, 1932 31,916

SMALL-POX.

The following is the extent of prevalence of small-pox in the Presidency by districts including Town Circles during the week:—Belgaum 6.0; Dharwar 4.0; Sholapur 32.3; Ahmednagar 9.0; Poona 2.2; Ratnagiri 5.9; Kanara 14.2; Thana 56.1; Kolaba 8.0; Karachi 63.2; Hyderabad 3.1; Nawabshah 64.18; Thar and Parkar 34.4; Sukkur 31.9; Lar-

THUNDERSTORMS IN MALABAR

Poona Weather Report.

POONA, May 15.

Associated with thunderstorms there has been nearly general rain in Malabar and local rain in south-east Madras with a few falls in Mysore, South Hyderabad, Bombay Deccan, Central Provinces, Assam and Burma. The temperature remains above normal in Bengal and Bihar and below it in the Punjab and Kashmir. The western disturbance is feeble.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy quarter inch; Lohrugarh a half; Kanker one; Nagpur a half; Calicut three; Mysore, Madura, two; Coimbatore one and a half; Pamban and Kodaikanal one; Belgaum three-quarters; Cochin, Trivandram a half; Negapatam, Salem a quarter.

Forecast:—Thunderstorm rain will continue in Malabar and southeast Madras. A few thundershowers may also occur in Mysore south Deccan, Central Provinces, Assam and Burma.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of very great intensity at its origin about three-thousand six hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at 18 hrs. 15 mins. on Saturday.—A.P.

CHURCHILL BLUNDER BLAMED FOR GALLIPOLI HORROR

Secret Revealed To Turks In Speech

LIVES FLUNG AWAY WHILE LEADERS HESITATED

More Gallipoli secrets—forming the frankest war record yet issued under official auspices—are published to-day.

So frank is the volume that only after prolonged consideration did the authorities pass it in time for publication on the 17th anniversary of the first landing at the Dardanelles.

In it, Mr. Winston Churchill is blamed for having lost thousands of lives by an indiscretion in speech.

It is second and concluding volume of the British official history of the Gallipoli campaign.

Compiled by Brigadier-General C. F. Aspinall-Oglander, the book covers the period from May, 1915, to the final evacuation (Gallipoli: Vol. II," Heinemann, 15s.)

In June, 1915, Mr. Churchill is described as having let slip, in a public speech, the fact that a further attack on the Turks was contemplated.

At the same time, Sir Ian Hamilton was insisting on the strictest precautions to ensure secrecy concerning his plans in the Peninsula!

Most of his staff were long kept in ignorance of the approaching Suvla landing. All officers were expressly ordered to avoid any discussions, 'even amongst themselves.'

But Mr. Churchill's disclosure allowed the Turks to prepare defensive measures.

After the landing, two whole days were wasted, the delay marking "a vital turning-point in the history of the world war."

The Turks could easily have been out-flanked and the hills carried. But when the attack was ordered they had entrenched themselves, and the British were met with a devastating fire.

Men fresh from England were sent forward over unknown ground, and flung against practically impregnable positions.

At Helles many of the men went into action with strips of biscuit-tin tied to their backs, in order that the artillery might know their whereabouts.

NOT VICTORS, BUT DEAD.

In one action divisional headquarters were informed that the Turkish front line had been captured, as the forward observation officers could see the discs all along the trenches.

Actually the wearers were all dead.....

In November Lord Kitchener sent a secret message to General Birdwood, commanding the Anzacs.

"I leave here to-morrow night to come out to you.....I absolutely refuse to sign an order for evacuation, which I think would be the greatest disaster and would condemn a large percentage of our men to death or imprisonment."

This message was cancelled a few hours later, when Kitchener cabled:—

"The more I look at the problem the less I see my way through so you had better very quietly and secretly work out any scheme for getting the troops off'

While the Cabinet discussed and wavered the situation grew more and more desperate. Storms swept the beaches.

"Hundreds were dying from exposure.....All over the plain, streams of utterly exhausted men were struggling back, many collapsing on the roadside and freezing to death where they fell."

When the decision to evacuate was ultimately reached, the Turks were miraculously hoodwinked, and all he men were got away with hardly any casualties.

In his book, "The World Crisis," Mr. Churchill says Lord Kitchener decided he would carry the operations through by military force, although "no formal decision to make a land attack was ever noted in the records of the Cabinet or the War Council."

"WELFARE LEAGUE" AT WORK IN U. P.

Counteracting Congress Propaganda

LUCKNOW, May 12.
(By Mail).

It appears that considerable amount of publicity work for counter-acting Congress propaganda is being done in U. P.

In 20 districts, important among those Jaunpur, Benares, Bareilly, Oral Badaun and Azamgarh, meetings were held under the auspices of Welfare League and other organisations where the evils of Congress programme were broadcast among the peasants.—A.P.

EDUCATING THE DEPRESSED CLASSES

U. P. Government's Scholarship Scheme.

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

For some time past the U. P. Government has had before them the question of the expansion of education among the "depressed" classes and the improvement of their status. Government has been advised, says a communique, just issued, that these objects can most suitably be achieved by the provision of scholarships to enable boys of the "depressed classes" to proceed to middle and high schools and institutions of training for vernacular teachers and to encourage boys of the "depressed classes" to join government artisan and technical schools.

Government therefore propose to introduce from July 1932 a system of scholarships for every district in the province and rules and regulations for awards are to be published when the scholarship scheme is fully developed. There will be in any one year about 600 students of the "depressed classes" in receipt of scholarships costing Rs. 45,000 annually which will be met from provincial revenues.—A.P.

Lucknow Delegates To "Congress" Released

LUCKNOW, May 12.
(By Mail).

A batch of Congress delegates to the Delhi Congress consisting among others of Mrs. Sarkar Begum and Messrs. Yusuf Ali, Jai Kishna Tandan, advocate and Jwalaid was released on the 10th instant by the orders of the City Magistrate.—A.P.

Ahmedabad.—The City Magistrate tried, on Saturday, two persons who were recently arrested on the Ahmedabad Railway Station with unlicensed revolvers and sentenced them under the Arms Act and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 and 50 respectively. The Magistrated ordered the revolvers to be confiscated.—A.P.

NO NEW LIQUOR SHOPS WANTED

Lucknow Christian Women's Protest

LUCKNOW, May 12.
(By Mail).

The Women's Christian Temperance Union recently held a meeting to protest against the decisions of the Lucknow Excise Licensing Board (1) to open three new liquor shops in the city at Nishatgung, Birhana and Hussainguni, (1) to allow the sale in open bottles even in very small quantity of intoxicating substances at all shops in the city against the present practice of selling in sealed bottles.—A.P.

EVE AS "THE FIRST CATERER"

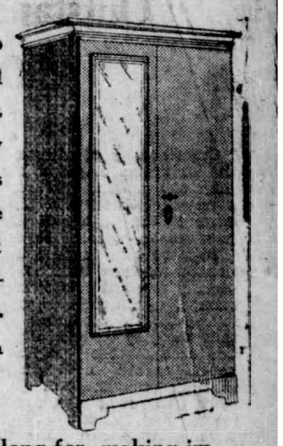
"The daily catering for the vast multitudes of London was one of the marvels of the world," said Lord Greenwood, in presiding over the annual festival dinner of the Catering Trades Benevolent Association in London. "And," he added, "those multitudes to-day obtained better and cheaper food, better service, and better accommodation than ever.

Mr. N. L. Macaskie, in proposing the Association, to which the chairman replied, cited Shakespeare and ancient Pistol in proof of the prosperity which the catering trade enjoyed.

Lt. Gen. Sir Travers Clarke proposed the visitors, Sir James Hawkey, replying, said that Mr. Macaskie had not gone back far enough in his researches. Moses, we had it on good authority, found the catering trade a very trying one. (Laughter.)

The chairman, in replying to the toast of his health, in replying the toast of his health, proposed by Mr. E. W. Wightman, said he could go back further still, for Eve was the first caterer on record.

DO YOU ENJOY THE PEACE OF SECURITY?



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CITY AND SUBURBS

Hindu—Vaishakh. Shud 11, 1933
Parsi—Adar 12, 1301.
Muslim—Mohurrum 9, 1351
Sunrise 6h. 4m.
Sunset—7h. 6m.
Hightide 8-28, 20-30
Lowtide—2-24, 14-24
Faces of the Moon: Full Moon 20th May 10h. 29m. a. m. Last Quarter 27th May 10h. 24m. a.m. New Moon June 5. 1st quarter 12th June

TUESDAY May 17
Muharram: Public Holiday: Banks closed.

WEDNESDAY May 18
Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p. m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME: 12-0 Noon, Selection of Indian Gramophone records. 7-0 p. m. classical and light music P. N. Dewoolkar 9 p m. News in Hindi.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION: A general meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p. m. (S. T.)

DAILY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.—"Dirigible," daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE.—"Murder by the Clock", daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPRESS.—"Heartbreak", daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL.—Marie Dressler and Polly Moran in "Politics" M-G-M drama 8 parts, and also "Two Bark Brothers" Dogville Comedy in 2 reels, Sport Special "Dive In" along with the latest world news. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee at 4 p. m. on Tuesday (Muharum Day.)

RIALTO.—"Free Soul", daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Pathe.—"House of Arrow", daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee on Thursday at 3-30 p. m.

WELLINGTON.—"Women of All Nations," daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END.—"Leila-Majnun", daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE.—"Alibaba", daily at 5-30, 8, and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee on Tuesday and Friday 3 p.m.

KRISHNA.—"Hoor-e-Hind." daily at 5, 7, 9, and 11 p.m.
Matinee on Tuesday 3 p. m.

PARSI SWADESHI BAZAR CLOSES DOWN

Owing To Disturbed Conditions In City

Owing to the disturbances in the city, the decision to keep the Parsi Swadeshi Bazar open up to the 17th instant has been cancelled and the Bazar closed down Sunday night.

The attendance was rather thin on the day. Amongst the prominent persons were Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Mehta, Mr. Mrs A M Kaul, Banoueh and Manuohai of David Sassoon.

The Committee expresses its sincere thanks to all workers and friends who have contributed to the great success the Bazar has achieved. The Committee thanks the general public for the enthusiastic support given.

CALCUTTA SWEEP FADES OUT

Secrecy Blamed For £750,000 Slump.

The Calcutta Sweepstake, until two years ago the most famous "sweep" in the world, is this year meeting almost with total eclipse.

A member of the Royal Calcutta Club, now in London, told a "Daily Herald" representative that it is extremely doubtful if 250,000 pounds will be subscribed for the Derby draw. A few years ago 1,000,000 pounds was the usual subscription.

The Irish Hospitals Sweep on the Derby is, on the other hand, expected to reach new records with a figure of just on 3,000,000 pounds. The record at present is 2,396,000 pounds for the Grand National.

Secrecy is blamed for the slump in the Calcutta Sweepstake.

A few years ago the issue of tickets was stopped, and only numbers were alloted to members. The public could only obtain these numbers from a member or through a bank, and no receipts were given.

This year the Home Office asked the banks not to issue numbers and members of the Turf Club have been requested not to make any list of numbers for publication.

Newspapers in Calcutta are forbidden to give publicity to the sweep.

Japanese Premier Shot At

LYING IN CRITICAL CONDITION

Assailant Surrenders To Gendarmes

LONDON, May 15.

Tokio.—Inukai, Premier, has been seriously injured by a revolver.

The Premier was shot at by a man wearing a military uniform who fired at him with a revolver twice on the right temple and the nose. The Premier is believed to be in a critical condition.

The shooting occurred at the Premier's official residence at 5-30 in the evening, while the Premier was talking to a visitor.

ASSAILANT SURRENDERS

It is reported that the assailant has surrendered to the gendarmes.

Four policemen, a maid servant and the visitor were wounded when a party of about ten, wearing naval and military officers' uniforms, forced entry into the Premier's residence shooting all who attempted to bar their way.

—Reuter.

Whole City Involved In Communal Feud

(Continued from page 1.)

Sunday morning, there was a lull, and till 10-30 a.m. on Sunday, all seemed to be well; but another trivial quarrel between a party of Hindus and another party of Muslims led to a conflagration which lasted till past midnight, claiming a toll of nearly 300 injured and about 20 dead.

The most pathetic part of it was that a Hindu woman was selected for a dastardly attack at Null Bazar. She was stabbed and was bleeding profusely from her wounds. While being taken to the hospital she died.

SOURCE OF SUNDAY'S TROUBLE

The trouble started at Zakeria Musjid on Sunday morning. A Muslim shop was looted, whereupon both the Hindus and Muslims collected in large numbers and exchanged a volley of stones and soda-water bottles. The fighting would have continued for a long time, but in the meanwhile Deputy Inspector Navalkar arrived on the scene. The police attempted to disperse the rival factions by means of a lathi charge, but it proved of no avail. On the other hand, they were the targets of attacks from both the sides.

POLICE FORCED TO FIRE.

This led the police to open fire on the crowds. One man was injured as a result of the firing. The crowds dispersed, but the trouble spread over other localities.

The scene then shifted to Bhendi Bazar, Two-Tanks, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, the Round Temple and other localities. Up to this time tram cars were running. The hooligans then held up tram-cars, and dragged passengers from the vehicles and belaboured them. As a result tram traffic was completely suspended, and the police fearing that the situation had absolutely gone out of their hands thought it fit to call the troops.

A regular stream of injured men were pouring in all the city hospitals. Sir Patrick Kelly, the Police Commissioner and Mr. H.P.H Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate visited the disturbed areas.

TROOPS POSTED AT STORM-CENTRES.

About 200 men of the Royal Irish Fussiliers were then called and posted at the storm centres. The mere posting of the military, however, had very little effect as the list of casualties for the day showed.

Apart from the military pickets, armed and lathi police were posted but the combined efforts of the military and the police seemed absolutely inadequate. The trouble, far from being quelled, spread in Hindu localities. Bhayyas armed with lathis collected at Kalbadevi, Girgaum Road and Chira Bazar and pounced upon unwary Muslim passers-by.

FIERCE BATTLE AT ROUND TEMPLE

A fierce and pitched battle between Hindus and Muslims took place near the Round Temple, necessitating the police to open fire several times. The locality is inhabited both by Hindus and Muslims. South of the Round Temple there is a Hindu majority, whereas north of the Temple the Muslims outnumber the Hindus. A regular fusillade of stones was exchanged and there were casualties on both sides. A number of shops were looted on either side, and the police opened fire to disperse the rioters. The firing had only a temporary effect, the crowds collected again and again, and indulged in stone-throwing.

COWARDLY TACTICS

When the parties could not meet in open battle owing to the presence of the police, they resorted to the cowardly methods which was a feature of the day's events. In most of the cases if a Hindu happened to come alone in a Muslim locality he was either stabbed in the back from behind or severely belaboured with lathis, till he dropped down unconscious. Another method employed by the hooligans seemed to be to smash the head off by a stone after the victim fell down.

A few cases of this description where the brain had been crushed with the brain matter protruding have been admitted in the hospitals. The same methods were also followed by Hindus if any Muslim happened to pass from Hindu localities.

A number of persons injured in the police firing at the Round Temple were admitted to Congress Free Hospital.

FIRE OPENED AT TWO TANKS.

At two Tanks a similar warfare was in progress. This is a predominantly Muslim locality, and it was fatal for any Hindu to pass by. A police party attached to the Nagpada Police Station which was trying to check the activities of the Goondas was attacked, and the police opened fire in self-defence. These scenes occure late in the afternoon.

INCENDIARISM

Sporadic clashes which occurred between Hindus and Muslims at Katha Bazar in Mandvi culminated in incendiarism. Several shops belonging to Muslims attached to a mosque were set fire to. The flames partly damaged the gate of the mosque. In the meanwhile the Fire Brigade were communicated to and the fire was put out. This infuriated the Muslims, who, later set fire to a number of Hindu houses.

MOSQUE ATTACKED.

Another mosque at Bunyan Road near Pydhoni was also attacked by a Hindu mob. The hooligans threw stones at the mosque and the whole place was littered with broken glass pieces and stones.

The Hindus were aggressive in their own localities at Kabutar Khana, Mumbadevi. Three shops belonging to Muslims were broken open and looted. The articles found in the shop were collected on the road, and set fire to. The shops were dealing in (1) toys and fancy goods, (2) silk mercery, (3) boots and shoes.

At Girgaum and Opera House, victoria drivers were badly handled by Hindu crowds. One man was injured at Akkalkot lane, and another at Girgaum Back Road. Both sustained slight injuries. The Lamington Road police arrested two Muslims, one of whom named Muhawar Mahommed Yoosuf was carrying with him a drawn knife.

AMBULANCE CARS ATTACKED

The Ambulance cars which were going round the city picking up the injured were not spared. A car of the Swastik League was attacked by a gang of Pathans and stoned. Soon a Hindu crowd collected and retaliated injuring a number of Muslims.

BUILDINGS BURNT

Stabbing on an unlimited scale proceeded in the Muslim localities. The hooligans not satisfied with attacking persons then launched on a campaign of arson. A three-storied building in Kazi Sayad Street was set fire to. The building was occupied by Hindus. Fortunately the Fire Brigade men were able to rescue each and every man, woman and child in the building which was blazing for a considerable time. A fireman was injured while doing rescue work.

Some time later two houses which were occupied by Hindus but which belonged to Muslims at Kazi Sayad Street were set fire to. The damage here could not be ascertained. Late on Sunday night, a Hindu tea-shop situate at the junction of Carnac Road and Frere Road was also set fire to.

Earlier in the afternoon a Ghati woman was stabbed to death at Null Bazar. She died on the way to the hospital.

A CURIOUS FIND

A curious thing which has come to the notice of the G.T. Hospital authorities is the fact that the bullet extracted from the wound of a victim of gun-shot was not of the ordinary type used by the police. It is suspected that the shot might have been fired by some one other than the police.

FIRING AT 11TH KHETWADI

Late on Sunday night another clash which took place between Hindus and Muslims at 11th Khetwadi lane led the police to open fire again.

The city hospitals told a tale of horror. Maimed and injured men were being brought in a regular stream. The clothes of some of the victims were drenched in blood. Most of the cases admitted into the hospitals were stabbed wounds.

OVER 300 CASUALTIES.

Till midnight on Sunday more than 300 injured men were admitted in the different hospitals as given below. 17 of these cases proved fatal, and many more are in a very precarious condition. Eleven dead bodies have so far been removed to the Morgue:

J. J. Hospital	80
G. T. Hospital	63
Congress Free Hospital	32
Free Emergency Hospital	39
Free Crescent Hospital	57
Total	326

The last named hospital has been started by Dr. G. R. Sheikh in view of the riots. Dr. Sayad and Dr. Ibrahim Moongay are working the hospital.

APPEAL FOR RESCUE

Frantic appeals for rescuing families residing in hostile surroundings were made to the police both by Hindus and Muslims. A number of Hindu and Muslim leaders helped in this rescue work. More than 300 boarders of the Arya Nivas were rescued and were given rooms in a Hindu locality. Similarly Muslim families residing in Hindu localities were also taken to places of safety. Some Borah families living in Abdul Rehman street left the city.

CONCILIATION COMMITTEE MEETS

A meeting of the Conciliation Committee was held at the Orient Club, Chaupatty, to devise ways and means to bring the communal tension to a speedy end. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Dr. P. N. Meisheri attended the meeting on behalf of the Hindus Mr. R. M. Chinoy, Sirdar Sulaiman Kasam Mitha, Mr. Ali Rakhya Abba and Mr. Nabiobhai represented the Muslims. Mr. M. I. David was also present.

It was decided to go round the disturbed areas and persuade the rioters to give up fighting. Bound on this peace mission a number of Hindu and Muslim leaders including Maulana Shaukat Ali came to the Pydhoni police station late at night, and asked for a military escort and a lorry to take them round the affected area.

Although Sunday is a non-working day, the Police Headquarters presented a lively appearance. A large police force was stationed near the office. Besides the police officers seven Honorary Magistrates were on special duty.

At midnight the situation was not any better.

POLICE CHIEF'S ORDER.

The Police Commissioner of Bombay has promulgated an order under the City Police Act 4 of 1902, preventing people "from carrying swords, spears, knives, bludgeons, guns, lathis, sticks or other offensive weapons in any public place in the city of Bombay or from carrying, collecting, preparing stones, or other missiles or instruments or means of casting or impelling missiles in the city of Bombay for a period of one month."

AT CONGRESS FREE HOSPITAL.

The figures of casualties in the Congress Free Hospital at midnight were 93 injured and three dead. This makes the total number of fatal cases for the day 20.

HINDUS WORST SUFFERERS

Of the 326 injured more than half were Hindus.

"A COMPLETE FIASCO"

Wadala "Raid" Through Official Eyes

BOMBAY, May 15.

The Director of Information with the Government of Bombay has issued the following Press Note:—

The much-advertised raid on the salt works at Wadala that was to have taken place this morning was a complete and utter fiasco. For weeks past, Congress bulletins, placards, bhoi patrikas, etc., had called upon the people of Bombay to take part in the raid. The response was practically nil. Adequate police arrangements had been made to meet all contingencies and small parties were posted along the long line of the salt works which are protected by a barbed wire fence. Sir Patrick Kelly, Commissioner of Police, Mr. T. A. Stewart, Collector of Customs (in charge of the salt depot), and Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, were early on the scene, with Mr. Butler, Deputy Commissioner of Police and Superintendent Gulder.

TWO ATTEMPTS.

By 9 a.m. the advertised time of the raid, several hundred people obviously sightseers and several score of ambulance men had gathered near the gate by Antop village and a sprinkling of spectators could be observed along the railway embankment running south towards Kurla. Two attempts were made to enter the salt works by small parties, one at Rooli Hill and the other at the extreme end of the works beyond Gowari station. At the latter point a small and apathetic crowd watched a solitary individual endeavouring to cross a ditch to reach the entrance. After a good deal of floundering in the mud he succeeded and was quietly arrested by the waiting police.

MANAGED TO GET IN.

At the other end of the line the raid was made by about 20 men who rushed across from the shelter of the railway embankment and endeavoured to break through the wire. At the cost of considerable damage to their clothing and skin some managed to get past the wire where they were promptly arrested, to the number of seventeen. Neither party got anywhere near the salt. A few police patrols then started to clear the ground in front of the wire at Antop and the few spectators that remained were pushed back to the oil tanks. At the same time the open space at the Raoli, Hill end of the salt works was cleared as far as the railway embankment and the spectators were cleared off this too.

NOT A HANDFUL OF SALT TAKEN

The remarkable feature of the so-called raid was the complete absence of enthusiasm or even interest. A few desultory shouts or a little stone-throwing, occasional jeering as the police parties advanced, all done by a few score of hangers on and riff raff, and the laboured raid by a couple of dozen men detailed for the purpose, were the sole results of the demonstration, and by eleven o'clock everything was quiet. Not a handful of salt was taken, for the raiders never got near it.

About thirty arrests were made altogether up to mid-day.—A.P.

(Details of Wadala raid on page 12).

AYURVEDIC & UNANI TIBBI COLLEGE, DELHI.

9669 patients were treated in the Tibbi College Hospital, Delhi, as detailed below during the month of April 1932."

Department	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
Unani	448	3022	3470
Vedic	433	4120	4553
Surgical	574	1067	1641
Total	1455	8209	9637

Five major and 27 minor operations were performed.

WE'LL RUN THIS TOWN RIGHT!

A CHALLENGE TO ALL POLITICIANS BY—
MARIE DREISSLER & POLLY MORAN
In the non-stop Laughter Epic "POLITICS" A Sure Cure For All Depression
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M. THE CAPITOL PLANS OPEN BOOK NOW.

THE RIALTO TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.
A GREAT STAR'S GREATEST TRIUMPH!
NORMA SHEARER
A FREE SOUL
THE DRAMA OF A WOMAN WHO WANTED TO TASTE ALL OF LIFE.
GREAT!
With the Greatest Cast Including:
LIONEL BARRYMORE---CLARK GABLE
LESLIE HOWARD---JAMES GLEASON.

PATHE CINEMA DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 MAT: THURS. AT 3-30.
A.E.W. MASON'S GREAT DETECTIVE YARN
the
HOUSE OF THE ARROW
featuring
DENNIS NEILSON—TERRY, BENITA HUME
and RICHARD COOPER
A TWICKENHAM PRODUCTION
SATURDAY NEXT
THE BIGGEST MYSTERY PICTURE OF THE YEAR
"THE BAT WHISPERS"
featuring
CHESTER MORRIS
A UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE
Book your seats in advance

FASCIST SPORT DISCIPLINE

Davis Cup Player Suspended

It is announced in Milan that the Italian Federation have suspended P. Gaslini, one of their Davis Cup players for the next six months. Gaslini, it is alleged, has failed to carry out the rigid instructions of the Italian governing body in regard to training for forthcoming international matches.

Placido Gaslini, the leading player in Genoa, is well-known having been a member of the Italian team which defeated England at Felixstowe in 1928. He played for Italy in the Davis Cup inter-zone match against America at Auteuil in 1930, and last year won the national doubles and mixed doubles championship of his country.

Mild-mannered and always sporting on court, Gaslini's disagreement with his association is a matter for surprise. One may assume, however, that his temporary suspension is another illustration of the Fascist regime—a discipline which in the last year or two has embraced Italian sport as well as other activities.

During the recent Riviera season G. de Stefani, ranked No. 1 in Italy, was ordered to retire from the final of a Cannes tournament and to return to Italy to train younger players.

De Stefani was paired with the King of Sweden in the handicap doubles, and a telegram asking that he should be allowed to remain for another day was sent to Rome. The request, however, was refused and De Stefani was compelled to "let down" his two partners.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1932.

WHY DO THEY HESITATE?

For two days Bombay has been given over to communal strife. There has been a "bath of blood" as in 1929. Nearly three hundred casualties including 20 fatal cases have been admitted to the hospitals.

Arson and looting are a disturbing feature of the trouble. In 1929 this was not so.

The trouble has spread to almost every quarter of the City and the roughs elements of the two communities are in a very ugly mood.

AS IN 1929

As in 1929 the authorities are slow in taking comprehensive and drastic measures to cope with the situation. The police are obviously over-taxed. The small force of military requisitioned—200—is insufficient. Five times the number would not be too many.

Only late yesterday, the Commissioner issued a prohibitory order against the carrying of lathis, knives and other weapons. It was 24 hours late and, even now, is not being drastically enforced.

WHAT IS NEEDED

A curfew order, prohibition of assembly of more than five persons in the streets, the closing of the liquor shops and the rounding-up of known bad characters are measures which should have been promptly taken. Why are the authorities hesitating to put them in force?

Unless these and other measures are taken and the affected areas are effectively patrolled by military and police—not in lorries but on foot—the trouble will grow instead of subsiding.

CONCENTRATE ON THIS

The authorities seem to have learnt nothing from the experience of 1929. Let them forget for the time being the activities of the Congress and concentrate all their intelligence, energies and force on the suppression of this more imminent danger to the public safety and the interests of the city.

Leave Out The Princes

The latest communique issued by the Indian Princes after their prolonged deliberations in Bombay in regard to the proposed Federation does not carry things very far; in fact they have practically made no further progress and the position remains almost the same. In the circumstances we are inclined to doubt the 'bona fides' of some of the Princes regarding their intention to join a Federation. The Bombay meeting reiterated the decisions arrived at in Delhi which were very vague and indeterminate in themselves, and no serious attempt has been made to clarify the position. So far we have heard much of their rights, their treaties and their sanads, but not a word about their duties to their peoples, who are living under unadulterated reactionarism and autocracy. They have not made the slightest attempt all these years to give the people in their States a modicum of political rights.

ANOMALOUS AND INCONGRUOUS.

Surely we are not going to be told that, while the Princes are anxious to preserve all the rights they have and are asking for more, as a condition precedent to their joining the Federation, the peoples in the States are to be kept as political helots. The argument that has been put forward in some quarters that time and the pressure of circumstances and example will ultimately force the Princes to establish democracy in their States does not impress us at all. But apart from this the position that it is proposed to set up under the Federation is anomalous and incongruous. The Princes and their "internal independence" are to be inviolate for all time, while they will be permitted under the Federal Constitution to interfere with the affairs and rights of the people in British India. Let us be frank about it. The influence of the Princes has always been on the side of reaction, and their attitude all these years has been to support the present regime, while the whole country has been agitating and making great sacrifices to achieve full responsible government. What are the "safeguards" that the Princes want to be incorporated in the constitution? They have gone on discussing these matters without arriving at definite decisions. Are these deliberations to be carried on for ever?

INDIA CANNOT WAIT.

Prof. Rushbrook Williams, a stout champion of the interests of the Princes, writes: "Technical details connected with the States' entry are now seen to be so complex that it is doubtful whether constitutional advance in British India can await their elucidation." All these interminable cerebrations lead us to only one conclusion and that is that many of the Princes are not really serious in their desire to see a Federal Constitution completed in the near future. In a Federation the units have to sacrifice something for the common good, but the Princes have no such idea. They want to consolidate what they have and ask for more. The primary object of a Federation is a united India, but that object cannot be achieved if the Princes demand special rights as a condition of their agreeing to join it. What they now demand is additional safeguards through fresh treaties and conventions and "due provisions in the Federal Constitution itself, in regard to constitutional and political and fiscal and financial matters, including matters relating to the Federal Court."

PREPOSTEROUS DEMANDS.

In regard to the number of seats the Princes have greatly increased their demand from 80 to 125. It was at first agreed that the Upper Chamber should have 200 members and the Lower one 300. In the Upper House the Princes formerly demanded that they should have at least 80, but now they go back on it and ask for 125 seats, suggesting at the same time that the number of members should be increased to 250. Is it seriously advanced that in a House of 250 members the Princes should have 125 seats, that is to say 50 per cent.? Neither the area nor the population nor the importance of the Indian States warrants such a demand. We can only suppose that these impossible terms are put forward as a basis for further negotiations or haggling. If every federating unit is to go on making exorbitant demands as well as Muslims, Europeans and Depressed Classes, the fate of the Federation will be sealed. Nobody wants to give but everybody wants to take all he can and thus deprive others of their legitimate rights. Is this the right attitude towards a scheme, which is supposed to bind the dissonant interests in India into a united whole?

THE NEW FORMULA.

And now the Princes have brought forward another formula for joining the Federation. They ask that, unless there is a clear majority of 51 per cent. of the States, they cannot decide whether the States should join a Federation. We are warned that this question will be discussed further at the "right time." It is clear from this that, not only have the Princes not yet made up their minds on all those fundamental questions which concern them, but that there is not the least chance of their coming to a decision for a long time to come, judging from the way matters are proceeding. British India cannot wait indefinitely. The alternative is to proceed without the Princes.

INDIA WILL REPUDIATE

We published during the last few days three well-informed articles by Mr. M. C. Munshi on the forthcoming Ottawa Conference. The gist of the articles is, that the economic position of India still justifies the remark of the Fiscal Commission that India cannot afford to adopt a general policy of preference looking to the interests of the consumers."

The Fiscal Commission did not rule out Imperial Preference altogether but laid down certain conditions which any system of preference must satisfy. These conditions were, that the final decision must rest with the Indian Legislature, that no preference must in any way diminish the protection required by Indian industries, and that the preference should not involve any appreciable loss to India. In view, however, of the important economic and political changes which have taken place in this country since the Commission laid down the conditions a decade ago, it would now be necessary to insist on more rigorous conditions for the acceptance of any scheme of preference if, indeed, the principle of Imperial Preference is accepted at all.

Almost all Indian business institutions have publicly expressed their distrust of preference and of the possible commitments at the Ottawa Conference. And that distrust is deepened by the way the Government have packed the Indian delegation to the Conference. This delegation has no mandate from the country and no sanction or authority for its existence even. It will act, of course, on the instructions it has received from those who appointed it. So there is little profit in discussing what it may or may not do at Ottawa. It is enough that its claim to represent the country has been repudiated by every commercial body of any importance in the country. If it commits this country to participation in any scheme of Imperial Preference, it will do so in the knowledge that any such decision will certainly be repudiated by the new Indian legislature when it comes into existence.

INDIAN COTTON GROWER'S PLIGHT

Will Our Textile Industry Come To His Rescue?

(From Our Commercial Correspondent).

The estimated stock of cotton in Bombay shows an increase of 47,533 bales for the week ending 12th instant against an increase of 1,280 bales for the same period last year.

Total receipts into Bombay from the beginning of the season to 12th May are 16,53,753 bales against 28,61,758 bales for the same period last season and 30,57,547 bales for the same period in 1929-30.

Total exports from 1st September to 12th May are 708,521 bales against 18,69,873 bales for the same period of the last season and 19,25,503 bales same period in 1929-30. Total exports so far by rail are 1,43,628 bales.

CONSUMPTION AND STOCK ESTIMATES

Estimated mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1931 to 12th May 1932 is 6,46,927 bales against 5,85,165 bales for the same period last year.

Stocks of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on the 12th May are estimated at 8,30,390 bales against 9,92,793 bales same time last year.

AMERICAN COTTON PURCHASE

According to the figures issued by the Central Cotton Committee, purchases of American cotton from 1st September to 31st August are 2,52,476 bales of which 1,86,126 bales have arrived, while 55,548 bales of American cotton are at Goa for India.

It appears that the figures published by the Central Cotton Committee are not correct, as some firms who can be presumed to have accurate information show in their statistical reports that 208,427 bales have already arrived in Bombay.

EGYPTIAN AND AFRICAN IMPORTS

Imports of Egyptian and African cotton amount to 1,93,179 bales of which 3,857 bales arrived on last Thursday.

FOUR LACS OF BALES OF FOREIGN COTTON

It will be seen that nearly 4 lacs bales of foreign cotton have arrived in Bombay. Figures of arrivals at Bhavnagar and other ports are not available.

Thus taking into consideration actual arrivals, cotton booked and the prospective buying will most probably reach the staggering figure of 6 lacs.

HARD ON INDIAN GROWERS

Various reasons, such as scarcity of good and "class" cotton, as well as dear parity will be advanced by the mills and to some extent there may be a little truth in it but the fault does not lie with millions of cotton growers in this country.

SELLING SHORT.

Every year without any reliable guidance about the prospective crop, merchants and exporters sell cotton short to foreign countries, with a view to buy at cheaper rates when actual cotton arrives. This game always paid well, because the cotton grower, in acute financial distress, is always anxious to sell out his cotton irrespective of price consideration.

LESSER YIELD

Unfortunately this season the Indian crop turned out late and was a small one. According to the final estimate the crop will be only 40 lacs bales or 22 per cent. less than last season's.

These unprotected short sellers were forced to pay penalty for their wrong judgment and prices of cotton rose above parity.

PAYING THE PENALTY

This disparity, completely killed export demand and the poor cotton grower is not at all responsible for this irregularity but to-day he is required to pay the penalty.

Indian mills, with a view to compete with foreign mills, particularly those of Lancashire and Japan, bought on a large scale foreign cotton at a price of Rs. 350 and downward to Rs. 260 to-day for Americans.

DIFFICULT TASK

How our mills are going to fight the competition when they are losing about 30 per cent on their purchases of foreign cotton is difficult to understand. If they want to fight the competition they must show greater foresight than their competitors. The key to success lies in buying raw materials at cheap rates. Japan is always completing successfully owing to its cheaper purchases of raw cotton.

Indian cotton is attractive to-day. Broach cotton is quoted at Rs. 165 and its price on Gold Basis will be Rs. 125.

Japan is reported to be buying freely for the last three days this distress cotton and her purchases of Indian cotton at rock bottom prices will ultimately compete with our own mills.

LOWEST PRICE RECORD

During the last 33 years we have never seen the present low level of cotton prices. Cotton growers must be feeling the effect of low prices and again reduction of 22 per cent in yield must have disastrous effect on their economic condition.

Will our mills, in their own interest, wake up, and buy the distress cotton, to their ultimate benefit? To-day there is no disparity of prices.

Notes of the Day

Sensible Civilians.

There is a great deal of sense in the memorandum submitted by the Association of Indian Civil Service Members in the United Provinces for the abolition of the I.C.S. They are realists and they know that if India is to be given the power to govern herself, the present rulers cannot impose a Service placed above the laws of the land, which the country will not be able to control. History proves that in a self-governing country the subordinate Services will never be allowed to dictate the policy of the elected representatives of the people. The Services have also to remember that their continued existence in India can only be tolerated as the servants of the people and not as their masters, and it is better that they should reconcile themselves to their new position. They cannot expect the India office will always be ruled by a Hoare or a Peel, and that things in this country will ever remain as they are at present.

Wanted Experts But Not Masters.

Once the Services are made to realise their real position in the Indian constitution as advisers and servants of the state, there is very little doubt they will adjust themselves to the necessary changes. India will have to have a number of experts not of the type we have at present, but men who understand their business. Indians would much rather have Britishers than men from other nationalities, and the U.P. I.C.S. Association well knows that once Indians are told what position the Services will occupy in the future scheme of things they will not only tolerate them, but even welcome them. But this much will have to be grasped, that no self-respecting country with a modicum of self-government will put up with any Service whose business is not to carry out orders, but to make the state subserve particular ends.

Not More Than Necessary.

The District Magistrate of Benares issued a communique some days ago in which he stated that a "riot was caused at the Benares district jail on the morning of 21st April by a number of Congress prisoners." The communique added that the "mutinous ring-leaders" with one exception behaved properly after a warning that they would be caned and that the one who "proved obdurate" was given 15 strokes with a cane. Later, however, Rao Vajnath Das Shapuri, a non-official visitor of the district jail, stated in a press interview that during his visit to the jail two prisoners showed him marks of beating and some forty or fifty complained of having been beaten. "Some", he said, "had hurts and marks of injury on the chests, some on the hands, some on the backs." On receiving his report the District Magistrate held another inquiry and is reported to have been satisfied that "the jail officials did not use more force than was necessary to bring the situation under control." But there is now a clear admission that force was used and presumably against more persons than one. It is necessary for more non-official jail visitors to make more searching inquiry into this suspicious affair.

Harassing Untouchables.

Ever since the Baroda State abolished its separate schools for the so-called untouchable children and threw open all the common State schools to them the super-orthodox caste Hindus in certain parts of the State have been, it is reported, harassing the untouchables in various ways. According to a recent message from Ahmedabad some caste Hindus in certain villages in the State raided the untouchables' houses and set fire to their hay-stacks. We trust that the Baroda Government will make an example of these persecutors. Those who claim to be against untouchability should actively co-operate with the Government in the latter's campaign against the curse. Anti-untouchability workers all over the country may learn from the Baroda incidents the lesson that it is not enough to start special schools for the untouchables, but that ordinary schools should be thrown open to them at once.

TRAIN DERAILMENT SEQUEL IN KOLAR

Three Passengers Killed & Five Injured

BANGALORE, May 14.

News has just been received from Chikbalpur in Kolar District that three passengers died on the spot and five were seriously injured in train derailment between Dodjala and Davanhalli on the State narrow gauge section yesterday. Five wagons were derailed, one bogie was smashed and one third class bogie overturned.

The railway authorities are investigating the cause of the accident.—A.P.

HINDUS APPOINT RELIEF COMMITTEE

In H. B. Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road

BOMBAY May 15.

The Honorary Secretary, the Hindu Reliew Committee, writes:

"Hindus have appointed a relief committee, whose headquarters will be in Halai Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road. (Telephone No. 20624.) People in need of relief, rescue or help from the troubled areas should ring up the above number, or apply to the Hon. Secretary Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji at the above address.—A.P.

LIVE MILLS BOMBS RECOVERED

Suspects Arrested

PESHAWAR, May 15.

The Banu police yesterday searched the house of a Hindu situated in Bannu City and recovered three live Mills bombs. The Hindu was arrested. Details are lacking.—A. P.

MAIL RUNNER ATTACKED

Villagers Overpower Them And Recover Booty

COMILA, May 15.

Three Bengali youths armed with revolvers attacked a mail runner going from Ramchandrapur to Muradnagar, and decamped with a bag containing Rs. 825/ in the afternoon of 13th May. The villagers, attracted by the cries of the mail-runner, pursued and overpowered the dacoits, and recovered the money. The dacoits were arrested with two five-chambered revolvers.—A.P.

Tipsy-Cake

"In these days when Indian nationalists are suspicious of everything and cast doubts on every official promise, it is of interest to take note of what Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had suggested for the advancement of India before he assumed the Premiership."

—"Illustrated Weekly of India."

It is—very interesting. But it only serves to increase suspicion and doubt.

* * *

The intelligent scribe who is responsible for the above was moved thereto by another intelligent scribe who calls himself "Khyber" and contributes to the "Review of India" a study of Ramsay's speeches and writings on India before he became Premier. And they are both of them so intelligent that they really believe these pre-Premier views of Ramsay MacDonald are likely to raise him in the estimation of Indians when they are quoted to-day.

* * *

It is comic to be reminded that MacDonald in those days suggested that India should have the status of a Mandatory Power, while to-day under his Premiership she hasn't even the status of a mandated territory.

* * *

But how do you like this?

"But by far the most outstanding pronouncement of his which will fill Indians with enthusiasm is here: 'A foreign government is always a dear government—even if it is worth its price.'"

* * *

Doesn't it fill you with enthusiasm, to know that our dear Ramsay was thinking like that before he learnt to think like a Tory?

* * *

Of course, it's quite possible that Ramsay will think these beautiful thoughts again—when the Tories chuck him out. It's wonderful how easily and gracefully these British politicians turn their summersaults.

* * *

Take the case of Lansbury. In 1930 dear old George was a member of the Cabinet that gave Lord Irwin a free hand for repression. In 1932 we find dear old George exclaiming fervently against the repression of Hoare and Willingdon. Hear him!

"There are times when we have no right to keep silence. When I read and hear of what is happening in India, when I remember that the months are passing with Gandhiji and his friends still in prison, and when there is no sign of peace or the restoration of law and order, I feel it is time to speak out and demand that the British Government should give up its resort to violent methods."

* * *

There are times when it is not right to keep silence. But there are also times when it is politically expedient to keep silence. And that's the difference between 1930 and 1932, as far as George Lansbury is concerned.

* * *

"That His Majesty's Government should abolish the Indian Civil Service is the recommendation, which the Association of Indian Civil Service members in the United Provinces are intending to make."

Carried unanimously 'nem con' and without a dissentient voice amidst cheers, jeers and tears.

* * *

That Disarmament Conference at Geneva is sure some great stunt. Sir John Simon who got his great chance for a world broadcast on Friday explained "the problem of translating the opening declarations of the Conference into practical shape."

"He defined the principles of quantitative and qualitative methods and said that he shared the view that it was most important to combine quantitative disarmament with qualitative as a cross check."

* * *

Perhaps Sir John Simon knows what this means. He's the elephant's pyjamas in obscurity and meaningless verbosity. But we challenge anyone else to get any meaning out of it except that Disarmament is to get, not the double check but the double cross.

* * *

After one member had called the Opposition a "menagerie" and another retaliated by calling a Government supporter a "baboon" the final stage of the Oath Bill was deferred to next Thursday. By that time it is likely to become more of an Oaths Bill than an Oath Bill.

* * *

The report that prohibition is likely to be abolished in Iceland is headed by the "Evening News of India."

ICELAND TO GO DRY?

It suggests that somebody at Bori Bunder had had a wet evening!

CRICKET SEASON IN ENGLAND

A Year Of Experiments

Need For Drastic Economy Throws Many Outstanding Players Out Of The Game

PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTIES

(BY "WRONG 'UN".)

Cricket is again with us and the season in England, for more than one reason, promises to be a very memorable one. It will go down in the history of the game as a season of bold experiments.

To start with there is the question of the late start and consequently the late drawing of stumps, which the Advisory Committee have permitted provided that the play on each day shall not exceed the stipulated six hours. It will be remembered that the experiment of the late start had previously been tried in 1919 and failed.

WHY COUNTIES DO NOT FAVOUR PROPOSAL.

It will not, therefore, be suprising to see that so few counties will be making the experiment. The prospect of witnessing the game from 1-30 to 7-30 unhampered except by a possible tea-interval—and, of course, the rain—may induce greater crowds in the industrial centres. In this connection it is interesting to note that Yorkshire with their headquarters at Headingley, Leeds in the centre of an industrial country do not favour the proposal at all. Derbyshire and Northants, however, have definitely decided to start their "home" matches between 1 and 1-30.

Somerset have an interesting scheme to reduce the charge of admission after the tea-interval. This may prove to be just the added incentive, the need for which has lately been made evident.

ECONOMY, THE WATCH-WORD.

Then there are the startling forced retirements of many outstanding players most of whom are, by no means, past their prime. This has been made necessary by the financial set-back most of the counties suffered from last year. In County Cricket, as everywhere else, economy is going to be the watch-word.

THE AUSTRALIAN TOUR.

In view of the tour to Australia this fall the doings of many young players will be eagerly watched. It is too early to speculate but the one salient fact that emerges out of the haze of uncertainties is that the touring side must needs be a young one.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Turning to the County Championship proper many of the old familiar faces will be missing. Yorkshire, last year's Champions, have felt the need to do away with the services of two such stalwarts as Oldroyd and Emott Robinson. F. E. Greenwood, last year's captain, will not play and A. B. Sellars leads the eleven. Bowes, who had such a phenomenal success last year, will not be regularly found as he is engaged on the ground staff at Lord's. Mitchell, who was on the injured list for the greater part of last season, resumes his place and will considerably add to the batting strength. A. C. Rhodes and Smailes are the two new-comers. The former graduates from the Second Eleven where he rendered good service with his medium-pace deliveries. Smailes is right-hand medium-fast but bats left.

BATTING A FORMIDABLE PROPOSITION.

With Sutcliffe, Holmes, Leyland and Mitchell as the mainstay Yorkshire's batting must remain a formidable proposition. Their bowling, however, does not appear to be as strong as last year. Much will depend upon Verity but Yorkshire's chances for retaining the Championship do not appear to be of the brightest.

PASSING OF MACDONALD AND DICK TYLDESLEY.

Lancashire is another team which is bound to suffer in attack through the absence of MacDonald and Richard Tyldesley. The great Australian has, it seems, passed out of first-class cricket for ever, and Dick Tyldesley has bowled his last "wrong un" at Old Trafford The bowling will be even weaker on hard grounds that at first sight appears owing to the total absence of spin though Hodgson's break-back will redeem the failing to a certain extent.

ANOTHER PARKIN.

Parkin, son of the redoubtable Cecil is expected to make headway. Iddon, Ernest Tyldesley, Watson and Paynter form the nucleus of a batting which is sound rather than impressive, but in the absence of a really good match-winning attack Lancashire will need to concentrate on batting and fielding.

THE CHANCES OF NOTTS.

Notts, who were so unlucky last year to lose the services of three of their best men at a very critical period in the Championship must be strongly fancied for the honours this year. Barratt, Payton and Gunn, who is now 53, are going out but George Gunn (Jun.), Harris and Keeton are three promising youngsters. Two other youngsters to be tried out are S. D. Rhodes and Hardstaff who showed such a distinct ability last year. Larwood, Voce and Sam Staples will lead an attack which is probably second to none in England to-day.

SURREY'S FORMIDABLE BATTING.

Surrey will be without Ducat and Peach—an economy measure. Another important change is the transfer of captain's duties which caused such a sensation in the cricket world. D. R. Jardine will now lead the side and it is to be seen how his conservatism compares with the brilliant audacity of his predecessor. It is good to know that Percy Fender is still willing to assist the county whenever required. Maurice Allom is to be the vice-captain and should add to the strength of an already formidable batting.

BOWLING—SURREY'S WEAKNESS.

Bowling has always been the side's most pronounced weakness. A new discovery in the department is a young six-footer Newnham who relies mainly on spin. Newnham performed the hat-trick in a recent Surrey scratch and D. R. Jardine was one of his victims. As he also knocked a fifty in the same match he is decidedly an all-rounder of promise. F. R. Brown whose sensational bowling in last year's Inter-Varsity Match earned him a place against the New Zealanders will prove a great help. His only defect, at present, seems to be that he spins the ball too much.

Of the amateurs E. M. Wellings and A. T. Ratcliffe who scored 201 against Oxford in last year's 'Varsity at Lord's—are available.

THE FALL OF MIDDLESEX.

The fall of Middlesex in recent years is as surprising as it is deplorable. The side at its full strength is probably the equal of any in the country. Certainly second to none in their wealth of amateur talent. It is very unfortunate that so few of the great band of G. O. Allen, H. J. Enthoven, G. T. S. Stevens, I. A. R. Peebles, R. W. V. Robins, J. L. Guise, G. C. Newman, A. R. Tanner, can make a regular appearance. Nigel Haig, at 44, has been pressed upon to lead the side again. "Patsy" Hendren, as for many past seasons, will be the mainstay of batting. Another interesting feature is that Ian Peebles is to make a regular appearance. It is hoped that Peebles will not be overworked as he was last year, which accounts for his ineffectiveness in the later part of the season. Hulme, the Arsenal footballer, and Sims have made an improvement. The "home" match against Sussex has been set aside for Hearne's second benefit.

KENT WITHOUT A FAST BOWLER

Kent will be without a fast bowler this season, Wright not having been re-engaged. The services of Hubble and Peach have also been dispensed with. C. S. Marriott will be available only late in the season. "Tich" Freeman will have to go through a lot of work as Ashdown the second successful bowler of last year could only collect 41 to "Tich's" 293. Kent did not lose a single match last year when C. S. Marriott was available at the other end, but the attack must be considered an uncertain quantity.

B. H. Valentine will lead the side in Chapman's absence, which with Woolley, Ashdown, Ames and Hardinge as the backbone must be considered more than ordinarily strong in batting.

A. M. Crawley is to turn out more frequently than he could last year.

Kent's problem this year will be to get the other men out for a respectable total.

SUSSEX—A TEAM WITH A FUTURE.

Sussex are fortunate to have Dulleepsingh to lead their side in all matches. The brothers Langridge (John and James) and Parks (J. H. and H. W.) are still as good as ever. Tate, Bowley, Cook and Cornford are by no means in the veteran stage. Their one weakness is in being without a good slow bowler to take the place of Cox who retired a couple of seasons ago. R. S. G. Scott from Oxford is to be given a trial.

Sussex are a side of possibilities and should maintain the advance they made last year.

DERBY'S PLIGHT.

Derbyshire have decided to do without Slater and Hutchinson. The "Nursery" has failed to bring out any youngsters of exceptional promise and the prospects for the coming season are by no means bright.

WORCESTER TO PLAY LAST YEAR'S TEAM.

Worcester's side will be pretty much the same as last year. Nicoll, it is feared, may remain on the sick-list for the greater part of the season but good things are said about Martin, a young all-rounder. Fred Rood will again bear the brunt of the attack but the batting is without any steadiness in it.

NEW CAPTAIN FOR NORTHANTS

Northants, I suppose, know their own business, but the decision not to re-invest Valland Jupp with the reins following some differences with the Committee, must be considered a very unfortunate one. W. C. Brown, who made his first appearance for the County in 1928 is to lead the side. They will have to rely for attack on their old men—Jupp, Mathews and Thomas. The decision to drop out Liddell, Nunley and Wright only adds to the diffficulties. It is also very uncertain whether Claude Woolley will retain his place in the side.

The search for young blood has been vain. As holders of the "wooden spoon" for the last two years Northants will have to make a determined effort if they want to remain in First Class Cricket.

WARWICKSHIRE'S CRYING NEED.

R. E. S. Wyatt will again lead Warwickshire. G. D. Kemp-Welch is to turn out regularly and Rev. J. H. Parsons will assist in all the "home" matches Croom. Kilner and Paine are still available and D. C. Foster is bound to improve.

The crying need of the side is a fast bowler to take the place of Howell.

HAMPSHIRE'S BOWLING PROBLEM

Hampshire are another side which will not show many changes. Kennedy and Boyes still remain the mainstay of the attack. Hermann, the fast bowler who showed such promise in his first season, is returning to the side. He was disappointing last year but it is whispered that he has regained his old form.

With Mead, Arnold, Brown Harfield and Bailey to fall back upon the batting should not be found wanting.

ESSEX RELYING ON YOUTH.

Essex are relying on youth. H. Morris will again captain. L. G. Crawley, the Amateur Golf Champion and Walker Cup player, and T. N. Pearce are to make frequenter appearances. They will add to the strength of a none too formidable batting side. A. G. Daer, Nichols, Eastman, H. T. O. and Peter Smith, and O'Connor will provide a varied attack.

J. C. WHITE RETIRES.

J. C. White is retiring from the captaincy of Somerset after five years. It is hoped that he will be available for many of the "home" matches. R. A. Ingle is the new captain.

GLAMORGAN FIGHTS FOR EXISTENCE.

The struggle for existence has never been so strenuous as with Glamorgan who have had to dispense with the services of Ryan, Bell, Bates and young Hills. Batting has always been the side's bugbear. Last year not one player could average 25 for an innings. In these circumstances Glamorgan are unwise to let Bell and Bates, the two men they had so largely relied on for the past seasons, go. Ryan's dismissal is another unfortunate thing. With Mercer he has been the mainstay of the attack in past seasons and his medium-left in-swingers will leave much that is wanting in the attack on a wet day. M. J. Turnbull again leads the side.

LEICESTER'S WEAK BATTING.

Leicester this year are without Sidwell and Riley. Sidwell's place behind the wickets will be filled by Corrall of the Second Eleven. Another promising youngster to graduate from the Second Eleven is Marlow, a fast left-handed bowler. K. W. Dawson will not be as regular as he has been in recent years but A. G. Hazlerigg, the Cambridge captain is to turn out more regularly. Geary, Buary and Astill form a varied attack but the batting leaves much to be desired.

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INDIANS DISMISS GLAMORGAN—253

Jehangir Khan's 4 For 48

Glamorgan's 1st innings concluded soon after the tea interval for 253 runs. Brierley joined Duckfield but it was a shortlived partnership, Duckfield retiring clean bowled by Nazir Ali at 29 and Jehangir Khan dismissing Brierley for single. Clay replaced Duckfield and with W. Jones stonewalling at the opposite end gave a bright exhibition of batting which brought him 52 runs before he was bowled by Jehangir Khan. Mercer and Glover who brought up the tail were accounted for by the same bowler for 16 runs and 0 respectively. W. Jones carried his bat with a meagre 3.

The Indians opened their first venture through Naomal and Wazir Ali but the partnership was a brief one, Naomal being leg before to Glover and Wazir Ali being caught by Every off Mercer when each had scored single. Palia and Naidu occupied the crease and remained unbeaten till the stumps were drawn for the day with ten and nine runs respectively to their account.

CLAY'S 50 IN 40 MINUTES

In the match against Indians, Clay, driving powerfully, hit up half century in 40 minutes. He sent the ball to the boundary four times in one over.

Chapman played a sterling innings and with Ames added 71 in 50 minutes for the fourth wicket. Ames made 36, Freeman's analysis was 20.4-6-37-7.

Dupleepsinghji, playing a chanceless innings, made his 74 in ten minutes over two hours.

Mitchell's figures were 26-6-48-7.

Paynter hit to leg and drove most powerfully and included in his score were fixe sixes and 17 fours. He hit up his last 50 in half an hour and was three and a half hours at the wicket. His 152 out of 209 was made in an innings blemishless except for a chance at 93. Paynter was out by being stumped.—Reuter's Special.

Scores:—

GLAMORGAN: 1st Innings.	
Turnbull, c Navle, b Amarsingh	10
Dyson, b Nazir Ali	52
Lavis, c and b Amarsingh	0
Howard, c Colah, b Nazir Ali	41
Every, c Nazir Ali, b Naomal	38
Duckfield, b Nazir Ali	29
Brierley, b Jehangir Khan	1
Clay, b Jehangir Khan	52
W. Jones (not out)	3
Mercer, b Jehangir Khan	16
Glover, b Jehangir Khan	0
Extras	11
Total	253

Bowling:—Amarsingh 2 for 70, Nazir Ali 3 for 60, Jehangir Khan 4 for 48 and Naomal 1 for 36.

INDIA: 1st Innings.	
Naomal, l.b.w. b Glover	
Wazir Ali, c Every, b Mercer	
Palia, batting	11
C. K. Naidu, batting	9
Extras	6
Total (for 2 wkts.)	27

—Reuter.

County Cricket Closing Scores

LONDON, May 14.

The following are the closing scores in first class cricket matches which commenced to-day:—

Somerset vs. Hampshire (At Taunton).—Hampshire 135 (White 4 for 49) Somerset 74 for 4.

Notts vs. Surrey (At Nottingham).—Surrey 108 (Voce 4 for 39, Sam Staples 5 for 31) Notts 180 for 6.

Derbyshire vs Warwickshire (At Derby).—Derby 108 (Wyatt 4 for 21, Paine 4 for 61), Warwick 111 (Mitchell 7 for 48), Derby in the second innings 17 for 0.

Gloucestershire vs. Kent (At Bristol Frys Ground).—Kent 167 (Chapman 76, Goddard 4 for 62, Parker 4 for 34), Gloucester 94 (Freeman 7 for 37) Kent in the second innings: 17 for nil.

Yorkshire vs. Lancashire (At Bradford):—Lancashire 263 (Paynter 152, Verity 8 for 107).

Leicestershire vs. Northamptonshire (At Leicester)):—Leicester 375 for 6 (Berry 77, Bradshaw 34 Armstrong 119 not out).

Middlesex vs. Sussex (at Lords).—(J. W. Hearne's second benefit match) Middlesex 128 (Wensley 5 for 39), Sussex 184 for 9. Duleep 74)

Essex vs. Worcestershire (at Leyton):—Worcester 206 (Gibbons 79 Root 69 not out. Eastman 4 for 70). Essex 117 for 4.—Reuter.

Hunt For Congress Bulletins

A Busy Day For Agra Police

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA, May 13.

This morning at 5 police raided several houses in the city in search of proscribed literature specially copies of provincial Congress Bulletin. Four houses which were connected with Mr Mahendra, who was the publicity officer of the Congress in the last movement were searched. His residence in Kaseratbazar, his own house at Manpara, firm of Saihitya Ratna Bhandar, and the office of the Sainik news paper which has been kept closed for the last four months since the paper has siezed publication. Some old notices from the Sainik Office and a book named "Aniti ki Rah Par" written by Mahatma Gandhi were seized from Mr. Mahendra's house.

Inspite of these four searches, three other houses were searched. Nothing incriminating was found at two places. At the third place, the police seized a report of the 32nd session of the Indian National Congress and a song written on a scrap of paper.

GUNTUR SWADESHI EXHIBITION

The Secretary, Exhibition Committee of the 'Buy Indian League, Guntur, writes:—

It is already announced in news papers through out India that All-India Swadeshi Exhibition will be held at Guntur from 22-5-32 to 15-6-32, that is, for three weeks This is the most opportune moment when Swadeshi manufacturers can introduce their articles to the people of Andhradesa as Guntur is situated centrally in Andhradesa. The stalls are nearing completion and will be ready for occupation by the 20th instant.

Arrangements are being made to fix a radio set. As there is no entrance fee for visitors, the number of visitors will be great. As there is a rush for stalls, the manufacturers are requested to reserve their stalls, by telegram, to avoid disappointment.

(Continued from Column 7.)

statement before this court as referred above he was by a sudden change of scene, transferred into a dangerous and desperate person.

IN FETTERS

The fact of his being a dangerous and desperate person was sub-judice but defacto judgment was announced by the police who had communicated to the Jail authorities and he was consequently kept in fetters. He entirely dissociated himself from his so-called confession recorded under Section 164 Cr. P. C.

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE."

He was His Master's Voice, a tune to order by the police. He did not know of any revolutionary Party of the name of Hindustani Socialist Republican Army ..... He never knew Banwari Lal accused and had never told him to shoot the Governor and had never asked him for any revolver. He had never known any Opendra Nath or of any Bomb throwing at Khurja.

From Witness Box To District Jail!

SENSATIONAL ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE IN MEERUT STUDENTS' CASE

Daryeo Singh Retracts His "Confession" And Appeal For Protection Of Court

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, May 13.

At the resumption of the court yesterday in the Meerut Students' Case Om Perkash Rastogi a prosecution witness was examined. He stated that he had lived in the Special School Boarding House where Dharam Vir and Banwari Lal (accused) also resided.

Witness deposed about a quarrel he had with Mister as the latter said that they would destroy the Zemindars. Amar Singh, Om Perkash Garg and a boy used to visit Banwari Lal in the hostel.

EXPELLED FROM SCHOOL

Cross-examined the witness stated that he had appeared for the High School Examination of the Delhi University. He stated that he was expelled from the Government High School Bulandshahar as he had a quarrel with a schoolmaster.

Further cross-examined he stated that he had never heard Dharamvir, Mister, Amar Singh, Banwari Lal. Or Om Perkash Garg talking on revolutionary matters.

DARYEO SINGH'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Daryeo Singh, who it will be remembered, was at first a prosecution witness and who on his refusal to give evidence unless he was transferred to the judicial lock up was charged along with other accused, filed his statement on 11th May before Thakur Mahendra Pal Singh trying the Meerut Students' Case.

During the course of his statement he said that he had always been a loyal subject of His Majesty, the King, had for several years served in the Army and was wounded in action on the Frontier. After leaving the service in the Army he was employed in Bharat Pur Raj.

He only knew Makkhan Lal personally among his accused; he also knew Messrs. Pratap Chander Bansal and Om Perkash Garg as well but only from a distance. The latter used to work in the Congress. ..... He did not know any person of the name of Bhawani Sahai Bhawani Singh, "aliasses" Sharmajee, Bhai Sahib or Ram Pershad, nor did he know of any Yashpal or any other revolutionary. He was arrested on the 6th of January 1932 at Meerut under Section 109 Cr. P. C. Soon after his arrest he was subjected to police examination about his whereabouts his associates, relatives and friends. He, among other names of the persons whom he knew he gave out to the police the name of Makkhan Lal and also mentioned to them the fact that he had heard from Makhan Lal about Bimal Pershad. He states that that was the beginning of his troubles.

"UNBEARABLE HARDSHIPS"

Since that time he said he was subjected to "untold and unbearable hardships, mortifications and humiliations at the hands of the Police" and he was later on definitely told that the Case Under Section 380 I. P. C. at Delhi, and the release from Section 109 Cr. P. C. and safe from future prosecution was only possible if he stated as he was required to by the Police. He had to agree and the so-called confession under Section 164 Cr. P. C. was the result though till the last moment he was never told that his statement was going to be recorded. He was under Police custody at Meerut from the 6th January 1932 to the 6th of February 1932 barring the two days he was sent to jail.

The 30th of March 1932 was the first time after 6th January 1932 when he felt that he was under different surroundings and the grip of the police was not as stiff as it used to be. On the 30th March 1932 he was placed in the witness box as a Prosecution witness to depose against the persons who were his co-accused. The first thing he mentioned to the Magistrate was that he wanted protection of the court and liberation from the police and after that was secured, he would make his statement in the case.

REMOVED TO JAIL

He was removed from the witness box and sent to the District Jail and the next day he found that he was not a prosecution witness but an accused in the case. On 30th March 1932 a few minutes after making his

(Continued, in Column 5.)

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GOD, CREATION AND MAN

ANALYSIS OF SWEDENBORG'S PHILOSOPHY

(BY A. E. PENN).

Born at Stockholm in 1688, Emanuel Swedenborg was the second son of Dr. Jesper Swedberg, a Lutheran minister who was appointed Bishop of Skara in 1702, his wife and children being ennobled seventeen years later under the name of Swedenborg.

Swedenborg was educated principally at the University of Upsala, where he qualified for the degree of Ph.D. in 1709. Between then and 1747, he was occupied in studying music, studying and composing poetry ("for recreation," he said), learning useful arts, studying mathematics and astronomy, writing many scientific, philosophical, and other works—travelling the while in Europe, and serving as an assessor of the Board of Mines.

ANTICIPATING MODERN SCIENCE.

Contained in Swedenborg's scientific works, are many anticipations of modern science—anticipations by 120, 130, and 140 years and more. And, his "contributions in the field of geology are of such significance and value that they alone," it has been said, "would have been sufficient to have secured him a respected scientific name." Also, the nebular hypothesis, usually ascribed to Kant and Laplace, was really first propounded by him. And, as an inventor, he prepared plans for the construction of a submersible warship, a magazine air-gun to discharge 60 or 70 shots in succession without reloading, and a flying machine, thus anticipating at least three notable modern inventions—the sumbarine, machine gun and aeroplane.

HIS "MISSION."

In 1747, Swedenborg resigned his position as assessor of the Board of Mines in order that he might be more at liberty to devote himself to the mission to which he had been called some time in April, 1745, by the Lord Himself (he said), which was "to explain to men the spiritual sense of the Scripture"—the world of spirits, heaven, and hell being also "opened" to him the same night, so that he "became thoroughly convinced of their reality," and "recognised there many acquaintances of every condition of life."

Between 1747 and 1771, Swedenborg was engaged in writing his voluminous theological works, explaining the spiritual sense of Genesis, Exodus, and the Apocalypse (and, in the result, of all the plenarily inspired books of the Bible—thus establishing their supernatural, divine origin) revealing the wonders of heaven and hell and the intermediate state, setting forth the doctrines of the New Jerusalem, etc.

Swedenborg died in London, on the 29th March, 1772—the date foretold by him some time before, to his landlady and the maid-servant who waited on him, and in a letter, to Wesley.

OUT OF DIVINE LOVE.

As to the nature of God and how the universe was created, Swedenborg tells us that love and wisdom in God make one in Him, and are not love and wisdom in an abstract sense, but are in Him as actual (divine) substance and form; and the universe and all it contains in general and particular were not created out of nothing, as is commonly held, but out of the divine love by means of the divine wisdom. For proceeding from His love and wisdom is the spiritual Sun, from which (as an efficient cause) the natural sun came into existence; and the rest of the universe was created by means of these two suns and the atmospheres (three, each) that originate from them, all matter being the result of compression to inertness of the atmospheres of the natural sun in their progression downward. (It is significant that, while radiation from the sun is regarded by scientists as the chief source of atmospheric electricity, all matter consists, in the last analysis, according to the latest scientific views, of electrons and protons, that is, of various combinations of these ultimate particles of negative and positive electricity (respectively), to say nothing of "cosmic rays" that have since been discovered, followed closely, now, by the discovery of "neutrons," streams of which might, it is considered, account for those rays of a neutron being a proton and an electron very closely bound together), and all living things being matter charged with, and moulded by life inflowing from the spiritual world, which exists from the spiritual Sun and its atmospheres,—hell, in the case of all noxious things.

WILL AND UNDERSTANDING.

And man having been made in the image of God after his likeness (Genesis I. 26), has will and understanding, the former the receptacle of divine love—the "likeness" of God, and the latter the receptacle of divine wisdom—the "image" of God. And love and wisdom in God being actual substance and form, they are to love and wisdom in man as a man is to his reflection in a mirror. Man's will and understanding have their origin and existence, therefore, from the love and wisdom of God; and will and understanding constituting man's mind, man's mind is the soul of his spirit which lives after death and which is a man in a perfect form. Thus man, whether good or evil, having, through his will and understanding, conjunction with God, is immortal.

But man, having will and understanding, has freedom and rationality (respectively); and, having freedom, he is able to think, will, speak, or do the things he understands, whether true 'or false,' good 'or evil', freely. And evil coming into existence with the abuse of these two faculties—faculties that raise him above the level of the animals and 'make him man,' hell,—often personified, in Scripture, as the Devil, Satan, etc.—also came into exictence, and is the abode of the evil, just as heaven is the abode of the good.

MASULA BANK MONEY SEIZED

Suspected To Be Used For Congress Purposes

MASULIPATAM, May 14.

The police seized, under orders of the local Government, from the Bharat Lakshmi Bank, Masulipatam, a sum of Rs. 1,216, on suspicion that the money was intended to be used for purposes of the East Kistna Congress Committee which has been declared unlawful. The order stated that action was taken under sub-section 1, section 7, Unlawful Association Ordinance.—A.P.

SAVITRI DEVI'S TRIAL

C. I. D. Officer's "Story Of Revolver Duel"

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

The case against Mrs. Jaffarali alias Savitri Devi was resumed today in the Naini Jail.

Dr. Kishorichand, formerly attached to the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, identified Yashpal who witness said, was related to him and was a resident of Kangra District.

Mr. D Pilditch, Superintendent C.I.D., deposed that on the morning of 23rd January last, he proceeded to 26 Hewett Road with a police party. The door was opened by Mrs. Jaffarali. Witness then repeated the story of the revolver duel and the arrest of Yashpal who was a proclaimed absconder and wanted in the Delhi and Punjab Conspiracy Cases. He added that a quantity of literature, pictures, photos and papers were found in the house.

Mr. Pilditch identified photos and pictures of wellknown revolutionaries and communists.

Cross-examined, Mr. Pilditch said that in all Yashpal fired three shots.—A. P.

DAVIS CUP

Great Britain Beats Rumania

LONDON, May 14.

At Torquay in the Davis Cup Great Britain beat Rumania by three matches to nil.—Reuter's Special.

PLAN TO BLOW UP ZEEBRUGGE SPIKED BY BELGIAN KING

War Secret Revealed In House Hearing By U. S. Engineer

King Albert of the Belgans, fearing for the lives of thousands of his subjects about Zeebrugge, stood in the way of the British scheme to blow up the German naval base there during the War, it was revealed in evidence given before the House Appropriations Committee.

John Hays Hammond, Jr., is seeking dollars 630,000 to reimburse him for expenditures made in perfecting numerous radio inventions for the United States Navy. In his testimony he said the British Admiralty approached him in Washington during the War and requested the use of his device for the control of warships from a distance, with no one aboard. They sought by this, he said, "to enable them to send a number of cruisers to Zeebrugge harbour with 7,000 tons of high explosives in the hulls. When the ships reached the harbour, they were to be explod-d If it had not been for King Albert, who said the blast would devastate the whole area and probably kill thousands of Belgians, the scheme would probably have been carried out."

1,500 GUINEAS GOLF TOURNAMENT

H. Cotton Beat W. Twine

(Special Cable).

LONDON, May 14.

At Southport to-day in play-off in 1,500 guineas golf tournament over 36 holes, Henry Cotton beat W. Twine by 145 strokes to 146.

The following are the respective scores in sections of nine holes each:—

COTTON 34 37 37 37.

TWINE 37 36 36 35.

Consultative Committee Session Postponed.

SIMLA, May 15.

The following communique has been issued:—

His Excellency the Chairman after consulting the members has decided in accordance with their generally expressed desire to postpone the next sessions of the Consultative Committee until a date to be selected subsequently in further consultation with members when it is hoped to be able to arrange a continuous programme for the disposal of all items on the agenda list.—A.P.

Walker And Hearst Go Whoope-ing

"OKAY BEER" PROCESSION IN NEW YORK

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 14.

"Anti-Prohibition demonstrations were held to-day throughout the United States. Cheers and shouts of "Attaboy" and "whoopee" from crowded pavements of New York greeted the procession of thousands of exuberant "Wets" with 70 bands and Mayor Jimmy Walker, Randolph Hearst, Walter Chrysler, host of political leaders and social reformers. Hawkers did a roaring trade in miniature beer tankards and signs with device "We want Beer" while the processionists sang a song with a refrain" Okay Beer."

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Measures To Check Spread Of Cholera.

During the week ending May there were 14 attacks and 3 deaths due to cholera against one attack and one death for the Presidency in the previous week. Nasik district reported one attack and one death against nil; Belgaum 1.1 against nil and Broach 12.1 against nil. Other districts including those in Sind continued to be free.

Necessary instructions to local authorities to take precautionary and preventive measures to check further spread of the disease have been issued by the Assistant Directors of Public Health concerned.

PLAGUE.

In the Presidency proper there were in all 48 attacks and 34 deaths from plague against 45-29 in the previous week. The returns by districts including Town Circles were as follows:—

Belgaum 27 attacks and 17 deaths against 27-16; Dharwar 9.5 against 6.4; Kanara 1.2 against 3.2; Thana 3.3 against nil; Satara 2.3 against nil; Surat 11.3 against 0.1 and Bombay City 2.1 against 5.2.

Ratting operations continued to be carried on in Bombay City, Nasik, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Poona City, Sholapur, Barsi Pandharpur, Mahableshwar, Belgaum-Nipani, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Bulsar, Karachi and Hyderabad towns.

Anti-plague inoculations were performed as under during the week:—

District.	No. of Inoculations.
Ratnagiri	8
Belgaum	56
Dharwar	49
Kanara	65
Total	178
Total up to previous week	31,738
Total from 1st January, 1932	31,916

SMALL-POX.

The following is the extent of prevalence of small-pox in the Presidency by districts including Town Circles during the week:—Belgaum 6.0; Dharwar 4.0; Sholapur 32.3; Ahmednagar 9.0; Poona 2.2; Ratnagiri 5.9; Kanara 14.2; Thana 56.1; Kolaba 8.0; Karachi 63.2; Hyderabad 3.1; Nawabshah 64.18; Thar and Parkar 34.4; Sukkur 31.9; Lar-

THUNDERSTORMS IN MALABAR

Poona Weather Report.

POONA, May 15.

Associated with thunderstorms there has been nearly general rain in Malabar and local rain in south-east Madras with a few falls in Mysore, (South Hyderabad, Bombay Deccan, Central Provinces, Assam and Burma. The temperature remains above normal in Bengal and Bihar and below it in the Punjab and Kashmir. The western disturbance is feeble.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy quarter inch; Dibrugarh a half; Kanker one; Nagpur a half; Calcut three; Mysore, Madura, two; Coimbatore one and a half; Pamban and Kodaikanal one; Belgaum three-quarters; Cochin, Trivandram a half; Negapatam, Salem a quarter.

Forecast:—Thunderstorm rain will continue in Malabar and southeast Madras. A few thundershowers may also occur in Mysore south Deccan, Central Provinces, Assam and Burma.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of very great intensity at its origin about three-thousand six hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at 18 hrs. 15 mins. on Saturday.—A.P.

CHURCHILL BLUNDER BLAMED FOR GALLIPOLI HORROR

Secret Revealed To Turks In Speech

LIVES FLUNG AWAY WHILE LEADERS HESITATED

More Gallipoli secrets—forming the frankest war record yet issued under official auspices—are published to-day.

So frank is the volume that only after prolonged consideration did the authorities pass it in time for publication on the 17th anniversary of the first landing at the Dardanelles.

In it, Mr. Winston Churchill is blamed for having lost thousands of lives by an indiscretion in speech.

It is second and concluding volume of the British official history of the Gallipoli campaign.

Compiled by Brigadier-General C. F. Aspinall-Oglander, the book covers the period from May, 1915, to the final evacuation (Gallipoli: Vol. II," Heinemann, 15s.)

In June, 1915, Mr. Churchill is described as having let slip, in a public speech, the fact that a further attack on the Turks was contemplated.

At the same time, Sir Ian Hamilton was insisting on the strictest precautions to ensure secrecy concerning his plans in the Peninsula!

Most of his staff were long kept in ignorance of the approaching Suvla landing. All officers were expressly ordered to avoid any discussions, 'even amongst themselves.'

But Mr. Churchill's disclosure allowed the Turks to prepare defensive measures.

After the landing, two whole days were wasted, the delay marking "a vital turning-point in the history of the world war."

The Turks could easily have been out-flanked and the hills carried. But when the attack was ordered they had entrenched themselves, and the British were met with a devastating fire.

Men fresh from England were sent forward over unknown ground, and flung against practically impregnable positions.

At Helles many of the men went into action with strips of biscuit-tin tied to their backs, in order that the artillery might know their whereabouts.

NOT VICTORS, BUT DEAD.

In one action divisional headquarters were informed that the Turkish front line had been captured, as the forward observation officers could see the discs all along the trenches.

Actually the wearers were all dead.....

In November Lord Kitchener sent a secret message to General Birdwood, commanding the Anzacs.

"I leave here to-morrow night to come out to you.....I absolutely refuse to sign an order for evacuation, which I think would be the greatest disaster and would condemn a large percentage of our men to death or imprisonment."

This message was cancelled a few hours later, when Kitchener cabled:—

"The more I look at the problem the less I see my way through so you had better very quietly and secretly work out any scheme for getting the troops off."

While the Cabinet discussed and wavered the situation grew more and more desperate. Storms swept the beaches.

"Hundreds were dying from exposure.....All over the plain, streams of utterly exhausted men were struggling back, many collapsing on the roadside and freezing to death where they fell."

When the decision to evacuate was ultimately reached, the Turks were miraculously hoodwinked, and all he men were got away with hardly any casualties.

In his book, "The World Crisis," Mr. Churchill says Lord Kitchener decided he would carry the operations through by military force, although "no formal decision to make a land attack was ever noted in the records of the Cabinet or the War Council."

"WELFARE LEAGUE" AT WORK IN U. P.

Counteracting Congress Propaganda

LUCKNOW, May 12.
(By Mail).

It appears that considerable amount of publicity work for counter-acting Congress propaganda is being done in U. P.

In 20 districts, important among those Jaunpur, Benares, Bareilly, Orai Badaun and Azamgarh, meetings were held under the auspices of Welfare League and other organisations where the evils of Congress programme were broadcast among the peasants.—A.P.

EDUCATING THE DEPRESSED CLASSES

U. P. Government's Scholarship Scheme.

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

For some time past the U. P. Government has had before them the question of the expansion of education among the "depressed" classes and the improvement of their status. Government has been advised, says a communique, just issued, that these objects can most suitably be achieved by the provision of scholarships to enable boys of the "depressed classes" to proceed to middle and high schools and institutions of training for vernacular teachers and to encourage boys of the "depressed classes" to join government artisan and technical schools.

Government therefore propose to introduce from July 1932 a system of scholarships for every district in the province and rules and regulations for awards are to be published when the scholarship scheme is fully developed. There will be in any one year about 600 students of the "depressed classes" in receipt of scholarships costing Rs. 45,000 annually which will be met from provincial revenues.—A.P.

Lucknow Delegates To "Congress" Released

LUCKNOW, May 12.
(By Mail).

A batch of Congress delegates to the Delhi Congress consisting among others of Mrs. Sarkar Begum and Messrs Yusuf Ali, Jai Kishna Tandan, advocate and Jwalaid was released on the 10th instant by the orders of the City Magistrate.—A.P.

Ahmedabad.—The City Magistrate tried, on Saturday, two persons who were recently arrested on the Ahmedabad Railway Station with unlicensed revolvers and sentenced them under the Arms Act and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 and 50 respectively. The Magistrated ordered the revolvers to be confiscated.—A.P.

NO NEW LIQUOR SHOPS WANTED

Lucknow Christian Women's Protest

LUCKNOW, May 12.
(By Mail).

The Women's Christian Temperance Union recently held a meeting to protest against the decisions of the Lucknow Excise Licensing Board (1) to open three new liquor shops in the city at Nishatgung, Birhana and Hussainganj, (1) to allow the sale in open bottles even in very small quantity of intoxicating substances at all shops in the city against the present practice of selling in sealed bottles.—A.P.

EVE AS "THE FIRST CATERER"

"The daily catering for the vast multitudes of London was one of the marvels of the world," said Lord Greenwood, in presiding over the annual festival dinner of the Catering Trades Benevolent Association in Lonlon. "And," he added, "those multitudes to-day obtained better and cheaper food, better service, and better accommodation than ever.

Mr. N. L. Macaskie, in proposing the Association, to which the chairman replied, cited Shakespeare and ancient Pistol in proof of the prosperity which the catering trade enjoyed.

Lt. Gen. Sir Travers Clarke proposed the visitors, Sir James Hawkey, replying, said that Mr. Macaskie had not gone back far enough in his researches. Moses, we had it on good authority, found the catering trade a very trying one.(Laughter.)

The chairman, in replying to the toast of his health, in replying the toast of his health, proposed by Mr. E. W. Wightman, said he could go back further still, for Eve was the first caterer on record.

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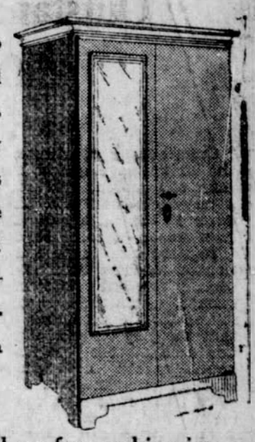

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SCRAP THE ORDINANCES!

How "Good Feeling" Is Being Created In Bombay.

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

In the beginning we were told that the Ordinances would be humanely administered, afterwards we were told that they would be administered with care and consideration. The latest description of their administration, which comes from Sir Samuel Hoare, is that they are being "sensibly" administered.

This is a much more convenient term from the Government point of view, for many things which may appear senseless to the public may be justified as sensible by the officers who have to administer the Ordinances. "Sensible," however, has comprehensive meanings in the dictionary. In its original literal meaning it simply means "perceptible to the senses." By usage it has come to describe anything which is of "good sense, reasonable, judicious, moderate, practical." We may take it that Sir Samuel Hoare when he used the term, chose it because it covers any or all of these latter qualities.

And thus we find ourselves—I speak for the Indian public—in strong disagreement with the Secretary of State that the Ordinances are being sensibly administered.

WHAT IS AN EMERGENCY

It seems to be generally agreed now that the Ordinances, when they lapse automatically, in a month-and-a-half's time from now, cannot be replaced by new ones. An "emergency" is not a continuous proceeding. It cannot be said to be still existing after a lapse of six months. As a matter of fact, constitutionally and legally, it ceases to exist the moment the Legislature comes into session and the Governor-General can obtain legislative sanction for the extraordinary measures he deems necessary to cope with the situation that had arisen when he promulgated Ordinances. It is not the menace to public safety or peace, order and good government which creates the emergency but the need for immediate action.

To go back once more to the dictionary (Oxford Concise) an emergency is a "sudden juncture demanding immediate action." In this case it was the need for immediate action which could not be taken, except by the exercise of the Governor-General's power to promulgate ordinances.

UNJUSTIFIABLE.

Even then, it may be claimed, that the manner in which that power has been exercised by the Governor-General in the present case is an excessive and unjustifiable use of the provisions of the Act. It could not have been contemplated by those who devised this provision and the Parliament which enacted them, that an emergency would be held to cover a whole series of enactments or that, whatever measures might be enacted by ordinance would not be submitted to the Legislature as soon as it could be called together. But India has yet to possess a legislature that will be strong enough to resist or even to question the claims of the Executive Government to withhold such drastic enactments from its consideration and approval.

EMERGENCY NO LONGER

The point at issue now, however, is that the "emergency" which justified the promulgation of Ordinances in December and January last cannot be said to be any longer in existence. The need for "immediate action" has passed. The Legislature has held its session and the Governor-General has not chosen to ask for its sanction to the enactment for a longer period of the measures contained in the Ordinances. Moreover, there was nothing to prevent the Governor-General in Council from calling a special session of the Legislature to pass a Bill for the continuance of these measures, if a case could be made out for it. But again the Governor-General has not chosen to adopt this course.

The emergency, therefore, has lapsed and the Ordinances will have to lapse when their allotted span of life expires. Whatever the Government's view may have been, or may be now, of the legal position, there is no doubt that the prevailing view of constitutional legal authority is against any proposal to promulgate the Ordinances afresh.

THE FATAL FLAW.

According to the "Statesman" "it is held by some lawyers that, if the emergency still exists the beginning of a new ordinance can be made co-terminous with the old"—as a matter of fact to effect its purpose fully it would have to overlap the old. But that opinion, I have authority for believing, has been over-ruled by the constitutional authorities in England. The fatal flaw of it is that it assumes that the emergency provided for in the Act means a continuing situation calling for extraordinary measures; and that these extraordinary measures could be re-enacted as long as such situation exists. But, as I have pointed out, the emergency, for which the Act provides, does not mean only the situation which calls for drastic measures. It means the "sudden juncture demanding immediate action" which cannot be taken at the moment by any other means except that of exercising the Governor-General's power to promulgate ordinances.

CREATING GOOD FEELING.

"The Statesman," which probably knows what is going on in official quarters as well as anyone, having decided that the Ordinances must lapse and cannot be co-terminously revived, inconsequently proceeds to remark that "if it is desired to create a good feeling" for the reception of the new reform proposals "it may be considered in some quarters the right time to take the risk of allowing the Ordinances to lapse without making adequate provision for the possible consequences of that situation."

But, as it is clear that the Ordinances must lapse and no provision is being made to deal with "possible consequences" the Government have no alternative before them, and will be able to claim no credit when the time comes for having dropped the Ordinances with a view to creating a favourable atmosphere for the reception of their reform proposals. It seems to me that, if there is any chance of creating good feeling it lies in a frank abandonment of Ordinance rule before the legal expiration of the allotted period, which the Government is powerless to prevent.

CREATION OF BAD FEELING.

If the sensible administration of the Ordinances is to continue right to the bitter end, as it has been carried on during the past few weeks, I fear that there can be no hope of any "good feeling" being created merely because the Government have had, willy-nilly, to let the Ordinances go.

NEEDLESS SEVERITY.

The way in which the Ordinances are being operated in this Presidency may be sensible from the Government point of view but it is viewed very differently by the public, and if it goes on it can only create more bad feeling in the future as it has done in the past.

Two cases which were heard in the magisterial courts yesterday exhibit a spirit of needless severity on the part of those entrusted with drastic powers under the Ordinance which can hardly be described as "sensible" and is eminently calculated to exacerbate public feeling. Both these concerned cases in which individuals released after detention were prosecuted for refusing to obey the order to report to the police.

In one case the victim was ordered to start reporting himself within ten minutes of his release and was arrested five minutes after the time had expired. He was awarded the vindictive sentence of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default a further period of six months' imprisonment. His endeavour to explain to the court that it was impossible within the short time at his disposal to report to the police, even, if he wanted to, was frustrated by the magistrate, who made the extraordinary remark: "We don't want principles. We want facts."

NO TIME TO OBEY!

In the other case, it was held by the Magistrate, Mr. I.N. Mehta, that the accused was not even given sufficient time to obey the order and he was acquitted. This man was released at 2-40 p.m. and ordered to report himself at 2-50 p.m. According to his own statement the order was not served on him till 2-50 or 2-51. The magistrate held that it was not served till 2-47 p.m. and apparently the order was not handed over to the serving officer till 2-40 p.m.

The case of Dr. Jivraj Mehta, the respected Dean of the King Edward Memorial Hospital is another instance, apparently, of "sensible" administration. After release he was immediately re-arrested and actually sentenced to the full term of two years' rigorous imprisonment plus fine.

WHY NOT SCRAP THEM?

If this sort of thing is to go on right up to the end of the period for which the Ordinances have to run, any hope of a better feeling being created when they come to an end is vain. It means that the feeling will be one, as it has been hitherto, of bitter resentment. If there is any desire, as "The Statesman" suggests, to create a better feeling the Government should, in their own interests, either scrap the Ordinances straight away or publicly announce that they do not intend to administer them at all, sensibly or otherwise, during the remaining short period of their existence. That would be really sensible.

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2. Examine the pictures carefully and then fill in, in the spaces provided the name of each fruit.
3. Only the names given in the clues are to be used.
4. After you have filled in all the names of the fruits, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" OR "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
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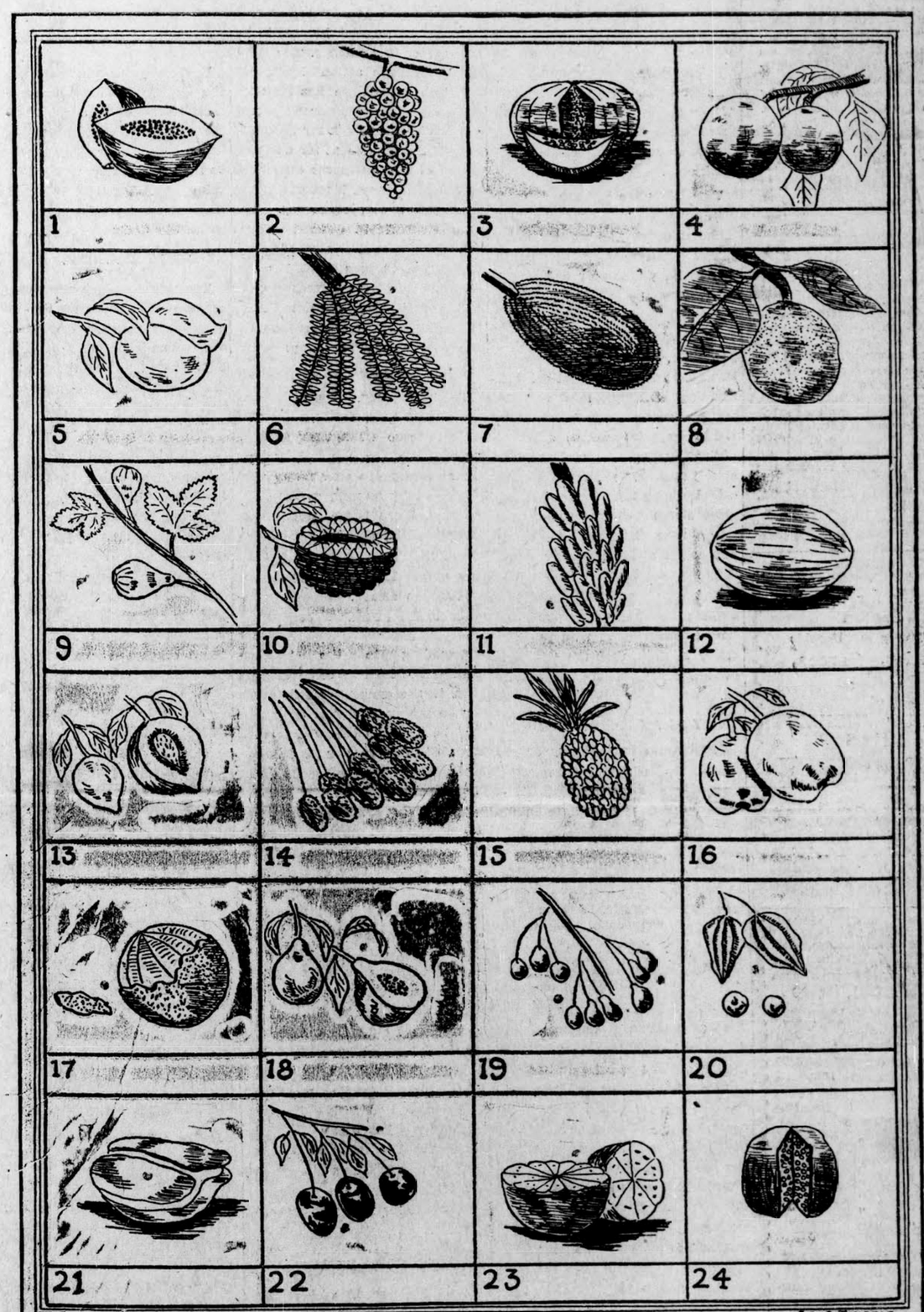
6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and that competitors accept these rules as legal and binding.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on 26th May, 1932.
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries, unless handed over personally and receipt obtained for the same (See rule 5).
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."



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FINANCIAL NOTES

REHABILITATION OF SILVER

Rise In Government Securities A Stage-Managed Affair

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of the 6th May shows that the Government, deposits have gone down by Rs. 114.04 lakhs and that the Goverlment have borrowed one crore against the ways and means account, making total borrowings of Rs. 2-1|2 crores. Government securities holdings have increased by Rs. 51.41 lakhs and other loans by Rs. 159.47 lakhs. Inland Bills have decreased by Rs. 75.86 lakhs and the cash balance shows a big drop of Rs. 243.71 lakhs. Trade demand has increased by Rs. 32.14 lakhs. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 11.92, a decrease of 3.32 per cent.

MONEY MARKET STEADY

The money market is steady with fall funds fluctuating between 3-1|2 to 4 per cent. The present financial situation does not justify the rise in the Government Securities witnessed today. But anticipation of reduction in the discount rate of the Bank of England stimulated sterling stocks and as a reflection, Government Securities in Bombay advanced to a new high level, 3-1|4 per cent reached Rs. 63|15. It is reported that the present improvement in the Government Securities is a stage-managed affair and some Indian financial interests are selling out their hoarded gold and buying Government Securities. The buying is only confined to some special scrips, offerings of which are little.

BANK RATE EXPECTATIONS

There is also some speculative buying, in anticipation of reduction in the document rate of the Imperial Bank of India to 4 per cent. There seems to be little justification for such a expectation as the Government is still buying Treasury Bills. The Sterling Exchange is a shade easier and any reduction in the Bank rate will have further weakness on the Exchange Ratio, which the Government wants to maintain at any cost and in any circumstances. Improved general sentiment is likely to enhance Security prices to new high levels.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE

The Bank of England reduced the rate of discount to 2-1|2 per cent from 3 per cent. This is mainly due to currency manipulation to serve two objects. One is to keep sterling weak and to facilitate the new loan. The 5 per cent war loan of 2.000 million sterling is to be redeemed and the announcement is eagerly awaited.

CHECKING STERLING RISE

Britain is checking the rising tendency of Sterling with a view to stimulatea exports and restrict imports. Every effort is being made to recapture the lost trade and to reduce unemployment. Devaluation of sterling and advanced prices have helped a great way in balancing the British budget, because higher taxation in a period of falling prices and reduced incomes is not the soundest method of achieving budgetary equilibrium. The present experiment is working satisfactory as foreign imports into Great Britain declined by £7,982,000 during April compared with the previous month while exports of British goods increased £86,000 during the same period.

REHABILITATION OF SILVER

America has decided to accept debts in Silver and both Republicans and democrats are unanimous in their support of the move to rehabilitate Silver. As the first effect of the news, Shanghai Exchange on London closed firm and in the local market prices advanced about annas twelve per 100 tolas. At present Silver prices is quoted Rs. 16|8 per 100 tolas including import duty of Rs. 17|8. If the decision of the American Government is translated into action, there will be a big rise in the price of Silver. Of course, it will take some time before the full effects are realised but temporary recessions which are likely to come, should not be misconstrued for any weakness. Yet one word of caution is needed. America has not yet balanced the budget and the economic condition still continues unsatisfactory. It will be best to watch developments.

AMERICA'S ANXIETIES

In the United States of America both the Republicans and the Democrats are fighting among themselves and President Hoover is much worried about declining prices of commodities and stocks. The new Election which is to come in the coming November is abstaining him from taking any bold action. New Emergency Bills are placed before the Congress and the Senate, but some of them are thrown out while others are vetoed. This is the way in which the United States of America proposes to balance the budget. Will they ever succeed? It remains to be seen but in the meantime prices are falling and most of the cotton mills are compelled to reduce the production which is barely one-half of its capacity.

JALGAON CONVICTIONS

JALGAON, May 14.

Mr. Gokhale M. A. formerly a teacher in the Amalner high school and his wife who had declared themselves as president and secretary of the Amalner congress committee and who were prosecuted for taking out a procession and delivering lectures were sentenced to-day by the first class magistrate, Amalner to one years rigorous imprisonment and two hundred Rupees fine and six months imprisonment and hundred Rupees fine respectively.

Both were placed in B class. Seven others who were also prosecuted with them were each awarded six months rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

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THE ONLY UTERINE TONIC.
A SURE CURE FOR
LEUCORRHŒA.
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Sole Agents:—
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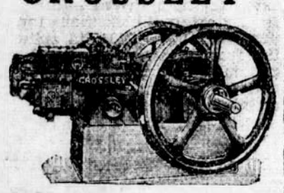

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Disorganisation of the functions of the Liver means all sorts of troubles for digestion, resulting in Constipation, Headache, Loss of Appetite, etc.

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sets right all such troubles and shows a way to health and its pleasures.

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KARNATAK'S TEXTILE OPPORTUNITY

WILL ITS LEADERS SEIZE IT?

(BY M. R. KEMBHAVI.)

Many people in Karnatak feel that a cotton spinning and weaving mill ought to be established at Bijapur, or in the district of Bijapur. We wonder why this has not happened so far. Possibly, perhaps, for the reasons that the people of Bijapur were not so educated as to foresee the advantages of the commercial and economic development of their district in particular, and Karnatak in general; or they were not commercially minded, as their brothers in Gujerat and Bombay, or they had enough to live in their easy way of living; or they were lacking in the quality of co-ordinated efforts amongst the people themselves to undertake such an industrial enterprise, for which there were all the facilities. A few that were started some thirty years ago in other parts of Karnatak were not successfully managed for want of commercial insight and tact, insufficient funds, indifferent management, lack of dogged pursuance, devoid of concentrated and co-ordinated efforts, apathy of the public, and want of requisite mechanical knowledge on the part of the promoters.

BOMBAY'S LEAD.

It must be admitted that circumstances, some 50 years ago, were quite different from those that are ruling now. In those days, Bombay was, so to say, the only distributive market for greater part of India. It was in a flourishing state. It was, then, in its making. People there, were making heaps of money in every walk of life. Money was flowng into Bombay like any thing. All the enterprising minded people of up-country, more especially the Parsis of lower Gujerath, Gujarathis, Kachis, both Hindus and Mahomedans, flocked to Bombay for making money in one line or other as accordingg to their aptitude and opportunity. Most of them succeeded. They grew immencely rich. As they grew rich and successful in their enterprise, their vision was enlarged, their knowledge increased, coming as they did in contact with the most enterprising people of Western countries in one business or the other. They got ambitious and copied the modes of their life and the enterprising qualities. In that way the people of Bombay went ahead and progressed.

It is also a fact that, in those days, China, Japan and Middle Asia were depending upon Indian Cotton fabric to a great extent. India had the advantage of growing cotton, and being nearer these countries could supply yarn and cloth cheaper than England. In that way, Bombay grew into a centre of cotton spinning and weaving industry, having also the advantage of being a port town with all the advantages and conveniences of a first class port.

Having at the disposal of these mills such big markets to sell their finished articles, they grew rich and could defy a few cotton mills upcountry and capture these markets as well, if they found it necessary.

They also had the advantage of superior knowledge of the technique of the industry, due to their contact with the Western countries and their repeated visits, and seeing with their own eyes the progress of this industry in the more advanced Western countries, more especially England.

CONDITIONS BEFORE AND AFTER.

But the whole aspect of the industry has, of late, undergone catastrophic changes. Japan and China have developed this industry to such an extent that they not only clothe their own people with the cloth manufactured by their own people and in their own country, but have captured a good deal of the Indian market as well, threatening the cotton mills in India. It is, in short, a serious menace to our Indian mills. All we say is that Bombay mill magnates are to be blamed for all this as much as credit was due to them for starting and developing cotton industry in India in the early stages. They grew indolent and careless as they grew rich, and flittered away their time and energy in other uncommercial and unconnected pursuits of business and thus wasted their time and money; and no wonder that they are in a tight corner at present. They recklessly threw away the huge amount of profit they made in the boom days in self-enjoyment and all sorts of gamblings in property making instead of making their industry, which paid them so well, firmer and lasting. However, this is not the time nor the place to treat the subject in greater detail than what is done.

COMPETITION FROM JAPAN.

Enough it is for our purpose to say that competition from Japan and other countries in cotton fabric is so keen that unless and until we, Indians, run this industry in the most economic lines, we will be the greatest losers both in money and want of employment and career for our young Indians having this turn of mind which this industry naturally affords. And those economic lines are:—to start cotton spinning and weaving mills at all convenient and favourably situated centres and clothe the people of the country of that jurisdiction, thus prevent the outsiders from capturing our markets, stop the out-flow of our money out-side our country—which, in fact, is hundreds of crores every year. To lose such a huge amount in these hard days, when every pie is dear to us, is an unpardonable blunder, indeed, on our part. No wonder, we are at the mercy of outsiders in every way.

We must have every pie when it is possible for us to do so. Firstly, to prevent the expenses of removing cotton from place to place and secondly from spending money for yarn and cloth from the place of manufacture to the nearest place of consumption. This is unnecessary and this is a decided saving, with which to compete with out-siders.

To save a lot of over-head and unnecessary charges, which go to add to the cost of production and prevent us from competing outsiders.

SPIRIT OF SWADESHI.

We are now sufficiently educated to realise our follies in the past and now wide-awake to save ourselves from utter poverty or destruction. Thanks to Mahatma Gandhi that there is an awakening all over the country to develop swadeshi industries and patronise swadeshi goods. There is the khaddar movement to capture the brains of the rich and luxurious minded people amongst us to stop or check them for buying foreign fine cloth and develop cotton spinning and weaving industry to manufacture rough cloth cheaper by the up to date mechanical inventions to manufacture cloth cheaper than outsiders who buy our cotton and supply cotton cloth to our poor people and drain out poor country of the poor man's money.

For the reasons stated above and for the facts and figures regarding the profit in this industry in Karnatak I am of opinion that this industry will be a paying undertaking and therefore sincerely hope that the people of Karnatak will come forth to start this industry and contribute their share in the industrial development of India along with the general development all round to prepare for a place amongst the nation of world—which she so richly deserves.

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SWADESHI
Sewing Threads
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All Sorts and Shades
Obtainable at:—
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250,000 GERMANS LIVE ON SMUGGLING.

Helpless Authorities

BERLIN, (By Mail).

The astounding statement that at present 250,000 persons in West Germany are living wholly or partly on the proceeds of smuggling was made in a trial at Wuppertal.

The head of the Customs office of that town said that during March alone 15,000 cases of smuggling had come to the notice of the authorities in the Dusseldorf district, and had been followed up. Experience had shown, however, that in the most favourable circumstances only from 5 to 10 per cent. of the persons engaged in this contraband trade could be brought to justice.

This statement was graphically illustrated by the close of the case under consideration. When the Bench returned to court with a judgment of two months' imprisonment and a fine of 54,000 marks (£2,700 at par), it was found that the accused, a factory hand and a notorious smuggler, had vanished, leaving only his hat behind him.

BACK TO THE LONG NOVEL.

Hostel For British Students

PARIS, (By Mail).

A change in the style of the French novel, which, if it materialises, will lead back to the fashion of the last century, is said to be threatening.

With post-war days it seemed as though the long series of volumes written round the same characters a la Proust had definitely disappeared. The age of the motor-car and of speed had come and, as the most suitable literary foood for the new generation, publishers produced the brief novel, which could be read almost at a sitting.

The age of bobbed hair was the age of the short book, and for years this has held the field. But now French highbrows are showing signs of wanting a change. Lenth, solidarity, and detailed development, it is rumoured, are beginning once again to find favour in their sight.

"The first of a series of several volumes", a bookseller was recently overheard to say to a customer looking for a novel. No explanation is offered for this volte-face in taste, but perhaps it springs from the desire to find in fiction the sedateness and repose which have disappeared from real life.

WOMAN'S POSE AS MAN

"Married" 15 Years

An amazing story has come to light of a Glasgow woman who for several years has been working as a man in a city factory. In 1917 she went through a form of marriage with another woman and the couple have lived together since that year.

The "marriage" took place in the Glasgow Sheriff's Court and the "husband" described herself on the certificate as a widower.

As a result of the discovery the "husband" was examined by two doctors, who have certified that she is a normal healthy woman.

Since the "marriage" the husband," who is of slim build, has always dressed in male attire. She has many friends, not one of whom suspected her real sex, and she was described by them as a "fine little fellow."

FARADAY MEDAL FOR SIR OLIVER LODGE

In recognition of his distinguished services towards the advancement of science, the Faraday Medal was presented to Sir Oliver Lodge at the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

"I suppose this is the last medal I am likely to receive," said Sir Oliver, as he accepted the award. He said he and the institution had practically grown up together.

"I remember hearing Graham Bell come over with the first telephone and describe it," he said. "I remember the enthusiasm and scepticism it aroused, for there were scepttes in those days about the telephone.

"But then there are sceptics about everything. (Laughter.) The word sceptic properly means one who looks into a thing, and I have no objection to that kind of scepticism."

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, May 14.

T T London on Berlin 15.28-1/2.
T T London on Amsterdam 9.00 1/2.
T T London on Brussels 26.03.
T T London on Madrid 44.31.
T T London on Milan 70.93.
T T London on Berne 18.64.
T T London on Paris 92.53.
T T London on Prague 123.00.
T T London on New York Closing Rate 3.68-3/8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, May 14.

May	5.51
July	5.59
October	5.84
December.	5.99
January, 1933	6.06
March 1933	6.22
Middling Spot	5.65

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, May 14.
Demand Bills 3.65-3/4

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, May 14.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 3-3/8.
All the other London and Liverpool Markets are closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER.
London, May 14.
Silver—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	17-3/16
Forward	17-5/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, May 14.
Gold Bar Fine per oz. £5-13-7

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, May 14.
Interest Day to Day Loans 0-7/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 1-3/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 2-1/16 per cent.
Banks Bills 6 months 2-1/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-1/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3-1/4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 6th May 1932.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Subscribed Capital	112500000
Capital Paid up	56250000
Reserve	50000000
Public Deposits	70892000
Other Deposits	609903000
Sundries	16772000
Total	803617000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	222995000
Other authorised securities under the Act	24854000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	25000000
Loans	108613000
Cash Credits	244268000
Inland billls discounted and purchased	53656000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	3121000
Dead Stock	26981000
Sundries	6471000
Balances with other Banks	4501000
Total	720460000
Cash	83157000
Total	803617000

The above balance sheet includes:

Deposits in London	£872400
Advances and Investments in London	£647700
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£339800
Percentage	11.92
Bank Rate	5 p.c.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Public Deposits	11404000 Decrease.
Other Deposits	8156000 Increase
Loans from the Government of India under section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland Bills discounted and purchased per contra	5000000 Decrease

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	5141000 Decrease
Loans	15947000 Increase
Cash Credits	2602000 Increase
Bills Discounted and Purchased	7179000 Decrease
Cash	24371000 Decrease
Ways and Means Advances to Government of India	10000000 Increase

Percentage 11.92.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS
Bombay, May 13.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund Stock and Share Brokers have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £ s. d.
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	101 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	60 10 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0 9 3
Bengal Iron 7-1/2 p.c. Preference	0 4 0
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ordy. Stock	70 10 0
Burma Corporation, Ltd	0 7 9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 12 0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 5 3
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	0 14 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	4 10 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn.	101 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd., Ord.	0 14 6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 0 9
Indian Iron and Steel 7-1/2 p.c. Debs.	76 0 0
London and Rhodesian Mining and Land	0 2 3
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	1 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S. Ord.	1 3 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Deb.	65 0 0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	102 10 0
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	101 0 0
Brazilian 5 p.c. Funding Loan (1914)	55 0 0
Cables and Wireless 7-1/2 p.c. Ord. A Stock	13 0 0
Canadian Pacific Rly. Com Stock. dollars.	15.30
French 4 p.c. Reutes 1918 London Issue	24 0 0
San Paulo Coffee 7-1/2 p.c. (1926)	57 0 0

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

NEW YORK, May 13.

	Season to-date	This week	Corresponding Season 1930/31	Week 1931	
Total in sight (excluding linters)	14102	67	12662	89	bales.
Forwarded to American mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	4626	43	4369	81	bales.
Exports from U. S. Ports.	7695	91	6103	65	bales.
Of which to Japan	2039	8	1080	12	bales.
Of which to China	933	1	309	6	bales.
Of which to G.B.	1161	27	1017	12	bales.
Of which to Germany	1431	14	1570	16	bales.
Stock at New York	—	205	—	226	bales.
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	3972	—	3383	bales.
Stock at U.S. Interior towns		1622	—	1091	bales.
World's visible supply		9835	—	9138	bales.
Of which American cotton	—	7838	—	6595	bales.
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	11457	258	9138	215	bales.
Receipts at U.S. Ports	9537	64	8650	38	bales.

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

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One cannot destroy all bugs—but one can certainly prevent them successfully from disturbing your quiet sleep by using our new mats. The mats are bug-proof, ant-proof, damp-proof and suit all pockets.

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THE PRESIDENCY
Life Insurance Company, Ltd.
Head Office: YORK BUILDING. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALL CLASSES OF LIFE INSURANCE TRANSACTED

Insurance Vade-Mecum 1932 says: "Presidency's" first Annual Report speaks volumes for able and economical management. Company's expenses of management absorbed only 44.7 per cent. This indeed is a record which cannot be shown by any other Life Office in the Country in its initial stage.

FOR AGENCY TERMS, ETC. WRITE TO HEAD OFFICE.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF
THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd.

Business proposed in 1931 .. .. .. Rs. 64,25,000.
Business paid for in 1931 .. .. .. Rs. 68,57,000.
Total business in force exceeds .. .. .. Rs. 1,65,00,000.

PROGRESS
PROVES THE POPULARITY.

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ESTD. 1871.

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Letters of Credit are issued in various currencies, the checks come in convenient dollar denominations.

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Wanted— Agents in all Centres. Terms liberal.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, MONDAY, MAY 16, 1932

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J6

WAR COUNCIL Breaks Thro' BARBED WIRES

Succeeds Reaching Heap, But Arrested Picking Salt

SCENES AT WADALA "BATTLE FRONT"

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Barbed wire fencing six feet high and armed sentinels posted all around guarded the Wadala salt pans this morning, giving it the appearance of a regular battle front.

POLICE MOUNT GUARD.

Police officers armed to teeth and sepoys carrying lathies marched at day-break to Wadala and took their positions at every point of approach, making the salt pans almost inaccessible.

EVERY TRAIN BRINGS QUOTA.

These elaborate precautions were taken in view of a mass raid of the salt pans announced by the Congress. The raid was to come off at 9 a.m. but a strong police force headed by officers arrived on the scene earlier than 5 a.m.

Usually a calm and serene place, Wadala was bristling with life, due to arrivals by every train.

BARBED WIRES AND TRENCHES

The stage for the "battle" was set. Behind the barbed wires and deep trenches which had been dug at several points, the police lay in ambush for the "attack."

On the other side, almost at a distance of over a furlong, large crowds of people mostly donning white caps waited for the appearance of the members of the Emergency Council who were to lead a party of "raiders."

THEN AND NOW.

The scenes witnessed at Wadala on Sunday were vividly reminiscent of the spectacular raids of the salt pans which took place during the last civil disobedience movement. The only difference this time was the absence of lathi charge, which claimed a heavy toll of injured men in 1930.

BREAK THROUGH BARBED WIRES.

A crowd of several thousands strong scattered on the outskirts of the salt pans baked in the scorching May heat till about 10 a.m., when the first "raid" was carried out by the Emergency Council. The three members of the Emergency Council accompanied by six volunteers approached the salt pans from the Raoli Hill wing. The "War Council" it appears successfully crossed this difficult tract of land, and also negotiated the barbed wires, without drawing the attention of the police.

They also succeeded in reaching the salt heaped in the pans, but as they were picking it up, they were discovered by a sentry, and all the nine persons, including the members of the Twenty-seventh Emergency Council were put under arrest.

CROWDS CHARGED AND CHASED

At the same time, another crowd of about 500 persons who had collected near the barbed wires at the Sewree end of the pans attempted to cross the wires. Police officers made a charge on the crowds and chased them away. One man who had already crossed the barbed wires was arrested.

TWENTY ARRESTS.

Several attempts were then made by small batches of men to "raid" the salt pans, but they were repulsed by the police. Half a dozen more men were arrested, bringing the total number of arrested men to 20.

Sir Patrick Kelly, the Commissioner of Police and Deputy Commissioner Khan Bahadur Pettigara were directing the police operations. Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of Bombay, was also on the scene. A number of C.I.D. officers, including Rao Bahadur M. N. Desai were present.

All the City Ambulance brigades were also present, but they had practically no work.

POLICE DENY.

Several persons were seen at the Gowari Railway Station distributing salt which they claimed was picked up from the Wadala salt pans, but the police declared that no one has succeeded in taking away salt from Wadala.

Young Man Burnt Alive

62 Houses Gutted At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, May 14.

Strong and thatched roofs favoured a fire which completely gutted sixtytwo houses and grain storages in Malesaymau village six miles from Lucknow.

It is understood that fire broke out in a dilapidated house on Friday afternoon. It continued for several hours before it was brought under control and spread rapidly.

It is reported that a young man was burnt alive in attempting to save important official papers. Loss is estimated at several thousand rupees.—A. P.

Police Open Fire On "Nudes"

"INNOCENTISTS" REFUSE TO COME OUT OF CAVES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, May 14.

Vienna.—Some 80 unclothed men and women are besieged in a cave near Petrunia, Bessarabia, defying all efforts of police and townsmen to dislodge them. They belong to a sect known as "Innocentists", whose creed includes advocacy of nudism.

The police last night discovered a hundred members in the act of carrying out secret rites in a cave which was brightly lighted by torches. "Innocentists" rushed out and attacked the police. Police were forced to open fire with rifles, killing two people and seriously wounding four. Twenty arrests were made. The rest of "Innocentists" have retreated into the cave and refuse to come out.

MUSLIM SIRDAR'S SON FASTING

Abdur Rehman Will Not Touch Food Till Peace Is Restored.

Mr. Abdur Rerman Kassam Mitha, son of Sirdar Kasam Mitha, who is a prominent worker and who had gone to jail in 1930 for taking part in Congress activities, has started fasting from yesterday (Sunday) and has resolved not to take any food till peace is restored between the Hindus and Muslims in the disturbed localities.

SOLUTION FOR IRISH PROBLEMS

De Valera Appeals For Self-Reliance

LONDON, May 14.

Dublin.—The Irish people had the solution of their social and economic problem in their own hands, if they applied it, said Mr. De Valera, at the Irish Industrial and Agricultural Fair at Cork. He assured them that Government would do its part to ensure to all citizens means of earning honest and sufficient livelihood, though the initial stages might call for sacrifices from all sections. If they succeeded, as he was confident that they would, the welfare of Ireland would be secure. —Reuter.

ONE YEAR RIGOROUS FOR S. D. GUPTA

Sequel To Escape From Midnapore Jail

MIDNAPORE, May 14.

Susil Das Gupta, the convicted accused in the Puthia Mail Robbery case has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for having escaped from the Midnapore Central Jail along with two others who had been convicted in the Dalhousie Square Shooting case and Mechuabazar Bomb Case. The prisoners escaped from State yard on the night of 7th February, Susil being rearrested in the suburbs of Calcutta, a few days ago. The other two prisoners have not been traced.—A.P.

Viceroy's Executive Council Meets

SIMLA, May 14.

It is understood that there was a meeting of the Executive Council at Viceregal Lodge this evening at which the Governor of Bengal was present.

AT HOME.

Sir Brojendra and Lady Mitter gave an "at home" to-day to meet the Governor of Bengal.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

It is understood that an official communique announcing the postponement of the forthcoming meeting of the Consultative Committee to a date to be fixed later will be issued to-morrow.—A.P.

SUMMARY JUSTICE FOR ALLEGED KIDNAPPERS

"Lindy's" Go-Between Hands Over Names To Police

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, May 14.

New York.—Names and descriptions of the supposed kidnappers with whom he was dealing, when the body of Lindberg's Baby was discovered were given to the police by Mr. Curtis, the millionaire ship-builder, who with two detectives, is now trying to find the man. The Public Prosecutor intends, if the Governor of New Jersey approves, to ask the Grand Jury to return immediate indictments against persons whose names he possesses.—Reuter.

FAMOUS BAVARIAN CASTLE BURGLED

Collection of Medieval Coins Disappear.

(Special Cable).
LONDON, May 14.

Cologne.—A mysterious burglary in the treasure chamber of the famous castle of Mespelbrunn near Aschaffenburg, Bavaria, was discovered when a party of visitors was being shown over the historic building.

When the Chamber was opened it was found rifled. Hundreds of articles mostly quite irreplaceable, including beautiful old jewellery and a collection of medieval gold and silver coins as well as a number of unset precious stones had disappeared. No clue as to thieves has yet been found.—Reuter.

KING SEES PREMIER AT NURSING HOME

RUGBY, May 13.

H. M. the King to-day visited the Prime Minister at the nursing home and spent half an hour at his bedside. His Majesty also saw Mr. MacDonald's doctors and discussed the operation with them. They assured the King that the Premier was making good progress, and both the condition of his eye and his general health were satisfactory.—B.O.W.

ORDINANCE RULE IN MALTA

GOVERNOR BANS ALL ELECTION MEETINGS

LONDON, May 14.

Malta.—With the object of avoiding serious disorders in view of the very bitter feeling prevailing on the eve of election, the Governor has issued an urgent order prohibiting seventeen public meetings to-day and to-morrow throughout the island, for which different parties had obtained police permission.—Reuter.

2,600 FEET FALL

Fatal Colliery Disaster

LONDON, May 14.

Cologne.—Five miners of the Dorstfield Colliery near Dortmund met with a terrible death to-day. They were ascending the pitshaft in a cage, when part of the wining gear snapped just as the cage reached the surface, and the cage crashed to the bottom of the mine 2,600 feet below.—Reuter.

BRITAIN HONOURS EMIR FEISAL.

Simon Performs Investiture Ceremony.

LONDON, May 14.

"I am leaving England with happiest memories," said Emir Feisal, son of the King of Hedjaz, interviewed by Reuter on the conclusion of his visit to England.

Faisal leaves by air on Monday for short visits to Holland, Poland, Russia, Turkey, Persia and Iraq. Emir, who lunched with their Majesties King and Queen and attended two Courts, expressed very great appreciation of the graciousness of Their Majesties who had given him a very cordial welcome. He had a number of conversations with Sir John Simon, confirming the friendly relations between Britain and Hedjaz. By King's Command, Sir John Simon this morning invested Feisal with the insignia of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire.—Reuter.

DEFEAT OF VICTORIAN LABOUR CERTAIN

Australian Elections Mark Collapse Of Langism

U. A. PARTY AS MAJOR GROUP

LONDON, May 14.

Melbourne.—The defeat of the Victorian Labour Government in general election is now certain. The probable final state of parties will be United Australia Party 34, Labour 14, Country Party 14, Premier Hogan's suporters 2, and Independents one.

The issue is the Premier's plan including drastic economies and wage reduction. Mr. Hogan, the Labour Premier, who was returned unopposed, subscribes to the plan, but the Extremist Acting Premier Tunnecliffe has refused to affirm Victoria's adherence to it.

DOWNFALL OF LANG.

"The Australian character still rings true to the traditions of our race," declared Sir Stanley Argyle, Leader of the United Australia Party, when he read the result of voting. "The decisive victory of parties standing for sound finance and political honesty over the forces of Langism coupled with the downfall of Mr. Lang himself should re-assure our kindred overseas. With the rest of the Dominions and Motherland that we are prepared to face difficulties in the long and arduous path by hard work and sacrifice."—Reuter.

LANG'S DISMISSAL MAKES MARKET BULLISH

LONDON, May 14.

Sydney.—Prices rose by ten per cent. on the Stock Exchange which is buoyant, following the dismissal of the ex-Premier Lang. Trades Hall is dumbfounded, and members refuse to comment, saying, "Let us recover our shock."

Mr. Stevens, the new Premier, has been sworn in. He promises to work in harmony with the Federal Government and the other States of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Premier thinks that the whole of Australia will heave a sigh of relief.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT MOVES "WITH HALTING FOOT"

GENEVA PUNDITS ORATE, ADJOURN AND AGAIN ORATE

Geneva in the past fortnight has burst into a concentration of activity unprecedented in its history. There has been the Disarmament Conference in resumed session, there has been the Assembly's Special Committee sitting on the Sino-Japanese conflict, the Council's inquest on the fortunes of South-Eastern Europe, the International Labour Conference, the Women and Children Committee and the Opium Advisory Committee. And in the past week the statesmen of the world, Mr. Stimson, Dr. Bruning and Mr. MacDonald, have by their arrival in the League city designated Geneva once more as the diplomatic centre of the world, writes the "Spectator's" Geneva correspondent.

Disarmament naturally comes first. It moves, like justice, with halting foot, but the movement has been considerably accelerated since Mr. Hugh Gibson, head of the American Delegation, formally proposed some definite scrapping in the first speech on the opening day of the present phase of the Conference's sittings. There was nothing very cataclysmic in the proposals, valuable though they are, and very little reason why the American delegate's admirable speech, should have roused, as it did, the ill-concealed wrath of the French Prime Minister.

FIRST INSTALMENT.

Mr. Gibson was for the total abolition of heavy guns (over 155 mm., or 6.2 inch) and tanks and the prohibition of gas. It was a first instalment of the programme for the abolition of aggressive weapons generally, the American idea (which found little favour) being that military weapons could be dealt with first, and then the naval arm and the air arm successively. Sir John Simon, who had come out from England prepared to make the same proposal regarding heavy guns, identical even to the calibre fixed on—155 mm., naturally supported Mr. Gibson in that and the gas proposal, but so far confines himself more cautiously to the sacrifice of 'heavy' tanks. But it would appear that even so the British proposals goes farther than the American, for our idea is to scrap everything over 16 tons and theirs everything over 20.

In any case, with the Italians and the Germans known to be both in favour of the abolition of all distinctively aggressive weapons, this was an excellent beginning. Unfortunately, M. Tardieu did not think so. It is not quite clear what annoyed him. Apparently the Americans told Sir John Simon of their intentions half an hour before they told the French. That was one count in the indictment. Then Mr. Gibson ventured to lay down certain criteria regarding security (aggressive weapons make invasion easier and it is the fear of invasion that creates a sense of insecurity), and that is well-known to be an exclusively French prerogative. Also Mr. Gibson, with his proposal for the abolition of aggressive weapons, had got in before M. Tardieu with his proposal for their internationalization.

TARDIEU'S OPPOSITION.

Anyhow, M. Tardieu tore the American arguments to pieces with studiously courteous scorn, only to see his own scattered about the floor next day by Signor Grandi. The abolition thesis and the internationalization thesis were pitted in flat rivalry, and so they still remain. And the French are asking pointedly, and with some pertinence, whether the Anglo-Saxon enthusiasm for abolition extends to capital ship, as the Italians and a good many other Governments desire.

The course of the Conference now will depend on whether some way of compromise can be found between the abolition plans of the Italians and the internationalization plans of the French. It is not impossible. Some weapons could be abolished and others internationalized. As an anti-internationalization delegate remarked, it would do no particular harm to anyone to dot a few parks of heavy artillery about Switzerland if it pleased the French and the Swiss had no objection. And the idea of a League air force had been conceived in a good many Anglo-Saxon minds before the French made a formal proposal about it. The next few weeks will show what the possibilities of re-

As for the efforts that the League Council has been making to help certain indigent States, they could hardly be called efforts at all. The trail of the failure of the London Conference was over the discussion and since the London Powers (quite reasonably) declined to guarantee any loan till their own experts had discussed the League Financial Committee's proposals the Council was helpless, for a loan was held to be essential and the Four Power experts had not even begun their study. So Austria and Hungary and Bulgaria and Greece came to the table in succession, the last of them represented by M. Venizelos, to be told that nothing could be done till the Council meets next month, if then.

If then—for till the Great Powers agree no one of the Powers is likely to give any guarantee for a loan. Even France found so much difficulty about getting a guarantee for Czechoslovakia through the Chamber that she will certainly not attempt anything further except as part of an agreed and approved international scheme. No such scheme is in sight at present. M. Venizelos, apologizing needlessly for his frankness, observes to the Council that till the Great Powers agree the small States must suffer, and is told politely by the President, M. Paul Boncour, that small States have something to learn in the way of concord, too. That is a hit at Greeco-Bulgarian differences, but the Greek Prime Minister is able to show that advances have been made and negotiations are on foot which promise to add a Greco-Bulgarian to the Greco-Turkish and Greco-Italian and Greco-Yugo-slav ententes already achieved.

A DIFFICULT ISSUE.

Greece's is a particularly hard case, for she is driven into default on her external obligations for the first time since 1893, in spite of the fact that the irrigation and reclamation works in the Vardar and Struma valleys will almost certainly set her on her feet if a loan of, say, £10 millions could be found to see her over the next four years. But there is no prospect of that, and Greece, like Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria, joins the lengthening list of defaulters that will confront Mr. MacDonald, Dr. Bruning and the rest at their Geneva talks this week.

The Assembly Committee on the Sino-Japanese affair has only just begun its work as I write, and begun it by no means auspiciously, sitting in a privacy that is in fact no privacy, but a spate of leakages, and reaching no conclusions concrete enough to be pressed on the disputants. Only the Shanghai situation has so far been discussed, and the question of whether the Japanese evacuation is to be fixed for a definite date and if so, who is to fix it, or whether Japan is to go only if in her own judgment she considers the situation such as to warrant it, was bandied to and fro in the atmosphere of confusion made the more confused by the fact that the Committee could not make up its mind what its proper relations was to the Ministers of the Great Powers who are assisting at the local armistice negotiations at Shanghai.

It is clear enough that the Japanese are anxious to get discussions on the boycott and kindred matters begun, and if possible finished, before they withdraw their troops. That runs clean contrary to the Assembly resolution condemning the idea of negotiation conducted under the stress of military pressure, but the committee could not make up its mind to say that directly. This, however, all happened at its first meeting, and a little wholesome publicity may produce a little wholesome resolution. But the day in February when Sir John Simon reported that armistice negotiations on Admiral Kelly's flagship were on the point of fruition seems singularly distant. And the situation bears a rather disturbing resemblance to that in Manchuria, where Japanese evacuation has retreated further into the background with every week that passes. But the presence in Geneva of the United States Secretary of State, who, of course, will take no formal part in the discussion, may be a factor of importance.

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